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PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON BREZHNEV INITIATIVE, EUROMISSILES

LD151323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "For Lasting World Peace"]

[Text] The new, enormously important Soviet proposals aimed at strengthening peace and halting the dangerous arms race in nuclear missiles and their further proliferation on the European Continent are at the center of the world public's attention. These proposals were made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the recent celebrations in Berlin devoted to the GDR's 30th anniversary.

After consultation with other Warsaw Pact countries the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to reduce the current number of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in western regions of the USSR on condition that there is no additional deployment of such nuclear missiles in West Europe. The USSR has decided as a good will gesture to reduce unilaterally the number of its troops in central Europe. Up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military equipment will be withdrawan from GDR territory within 1 year. The USSR is prepared to cooperate with other countries to carry out additional measures to strengthen mutual confidence and to reduce the danger of the outbreak of war.

These initiatives are convincing new evidence that the CPSU and the Soviet state are strictly observing the peace program presented at the 24th CPSU Congress and developed at the 25th CPSU Congress and that they are demonstrating by specific deeds their loyalty to Lenin's foreign policy principles and the policy of people's peace and security. These USSR initiatives are of exceptional significance, taken at the right time and precisely in the region where the danger is particularly great. They are an impressive example of a responsible and constructive attitude to the most acute present-day problems.

However, military circles in the United States and other NATO countries are nurturing new plans which are heating up the atmosphere in various regions of the world. NATO's plans to deploy essentially new types of U.S. medium-range missiles on West European territory are particularly dangerous. These are by no means defensive or tactical weapons, as the authors and supporters of these dangerous plans maintain, but strategic weapons aimed at vitally important regions of the USSR and of other socialist countries.

The plans to turn West Europe into an outpost of the U.S. military's nuclear strategy are fraught with enormous danger. Their implementation would directly endanger the continent's densely populated countries and would compel the socialist countries to take additional steps to strengthen their security. In contrast to that development of events, the Soviet proposals reveal to the European peoples the way to peace, security and cooperation.

"In Europe, as in all other regions of our world, we want peace--lasting peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "That is the fundamental basis and main support of our foreign policy. We follow this policy consistently and strictly."

The new Soviet initiative has the unanimous support and full approval of the Soviet people and the socialist countries' peoples. Letters and telegrams arriving at the PRAVDA editorial office and commentaries by the fraternal countries' mass media note that the Soviet proposals are a specific and effective embodiment of the Soviet country's consistent line toward strengthening peace and toward disarmament and the creation of an atmosphere of trust and cooperation in relations among states. [paragraph continues]

The USSR's constructive new steps have also aroused tremendous interest among socio-political circles in the nonsocialist part of the world, including in NATO countries. Realistic people there note that the Soviet Union's proposals have strengthened the European peoples' hopes of lasting peace.

In leading circles in a number of Western countries, particularly the United States, the Soviet proposals have caused considerable confusion. Washington has grounds to worry that the militarist course of U.S. European policy cannot fail to arouse protest among the European peoples, whose vital interests are being sacrificed to the selfish calculations of NATO's transatlantic bosses. However, the bloc leaders are still not displaying a readiness to follow the USSR's example and to confirm by specific deeds their words about wanting peace. As well as acknowledging the positive nature of the Soviet initiative, the NATO leaders are searching for artificial arguments so as to implement their dangerous plans. They have not displayed the slightest interest in the USSR's proposal on limiting medium-range nuclear missles in Europe. Is this not a sign of their deafness to Soviet proposals and an indication of their obvious unwillingness to solve the most acute international problems?

As for the Soviet Union, as L.I. Brezhnev stated in Berlin, it will strive with all its energy and persistence to make the eighties a time free of suspicion, fear and--the main point--the arms race.

"The Soviet initiative," the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers document "On the Results of the USSR Party and Government Delegation's visit to the GDR" says, "has opened up the opportunity of averting a new surge in the arms race, of embarking on the path of real disarmament and of safeguarding and multiplying the fruits of detente and peaceful cooperation. Whether such an opportunity will be used depends on the United States, the FRG and other NATO countries. The leaders of Western countries should display a sense of responsibility and respond in a spirit of good will to the Soviet Union's example. The peoples expect it."

The easing of military confrontation and the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are today upholding by deeds conform with the vital interests of all the continent's peoples. There can be no doubt that the European and all the international peace-loving public this time, too, will say their weighty word in favor of peace, detente and cooperation in our world.

IZVESTIYA'S MATVEYEV REJECTS CHARGE OF ARMS 'INTIMIDATION'

LD150941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev article: "Western Europe Facing a Choice"]

[Text] Not for the first time the peoples of Europe are faced with a serious threat to their peaceful life from the war machine of NATO, within which dangerous designs and plans are maturing. Their authors are in no way willing to renounce their "cherished dream" of achieving "military superiority" over the USSR and other socialist states for far-reaching political purposes.

So it was at the time when the North Atlantic pact was knocked together in 1949. So it is now, when the NATO bosses--American strategists--are pushing through plans for deploying in Western Europe new systems and types of American nuclear missile weapons, which will further destabilize the situation on the continent.

Yet one would think that many years of experience would clearly show not only the groundlessness of such designs and calculations but also the danger they represent for the circles which entertain such plans. Those who are now embarking on a dangerous new game with the destinies of peace in Europe need have no misunderstanding or illusions on this score.

It should be absolutely clear that further progress along the path of strengthening peace in Europe is directly threatened by NATO plans to step up nuclear arms and create in Western Europe new bridgeheads for weapons targeted against the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact socialist states. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke of this in his speech at the ceremonial session in Berlin devoted to the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation. This speech, which immediately aroused a broad international response, and the important new USSR peace initiatives it contains, coordinated with the other Warsaw Pact states, are the logical development of all socialist diplomacy's previous steps aimed at radically improving the political situation in Europe.

Some people in the West would like to make out that the Soviet Union is allegedly resorting to the tactic of "pressuring" the West and even "intimidation...." It is being asserted from high platforms in Washington that the USSR opposes the implementation by the West of measures which it practices itself....

But when and where, one wonders, has our country declared its intentions of seeking military superiority over the West? Where and when has the Soviet Union or any other Warsaw Pact country proclaimed "shifting borders" [peredvizhka granits] as its goal? Yet it is a fact that, at the height of the cold war, just such an aggressive doctrine was the motivating force behind the NATO military organization's activity. None other than George Kennan, who was directly involved with NATO planning in the late forties and early fifties, has indicated this in his memoirs. Even for him, a high-ranking U.S. diplomat who at that time cherished plans for the so-called "containment" of socialism in Europe, these NATO leadership plans seemed to be playing with fire.

In 1957 the Dropshot plan, elaborated across the ocean soon after NATO's creation, was made public in the United States. It provided for an unprovoked nuclear strike against the USSR and the subsequent invasion of our territory by U.S. and NATO Allied Ground Forces. And this was not the only plan of its kind to be born within NATO at the height of the cold war.

Of course, the situation in Europe and the world has changed substantially since that time. In the light of the new realities and conditions of the correlation of forces now established, the governments of practically all Western countries have revised a number of their foreign policy principles. The process of relaxation of international tension began with noteworthy shifts in Europe in the mid-sixties. By the early seventies even official Washington was forced to respond to the new trends. U.S. ruling circles publicly declared a revision of their concept based on seeking "superiority" over the USSR in the military sphere.

The joint statement signed in Vienna on 18 June this year at the Soviet-American summit reasserts that the strengthening of strategic stability accords with the interests of the sides and of international security. Such stability presupposes the renunciation of attempts to seek unilateral military advantages which destabilize the situation and--even more--which upset or destroy the existing balance of forces.

Statements made in Washington in the last few days on the new Soviet initiatives avoid one key position, namely: What is the BASIS [in boldface] of plans for the development in Western Europe of new, destabilizing systems and types of American nuclear missile weapons? What is the aim of these authors' plans?

If this question is deliberately ignored in these official remarks from the American side in recent days, that does not mean that a profound silence surrounds it. Not at all. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown dotted the "i's" on this question. Speaking in the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 19 September, he stated that "if all the necessary resources are appropriated for the programs planned by NATO, the alliance will obtain a clear advantage in the military sphere by the mid-eighties."

A clear advantage.... That is what the Pentagon chiefs dream of as they nurture their plans for "modernizing NATO nuclear forces"! An advantage for what? For what purpose? It is not hard to guess, considering the content and orientation of the NATO leadership's entire course during the bloc's 30 years of existence.

What emerges from this? The fact that, while in strategic arms limitation talks with our country the U.S. Government acknowledges the importance of strengthening strategic stability in the interests of both sides, steps of a completely different nature are being taken within NATO. The line is being adopted of deploying new American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe capable of hitting targets on USSR territory--weapons which by their nature are strategic for our country, as stipulated in relevant Soviet-American agreements. Such weapons have not yet been the subject of USSR-U.S. talks during the discussion of either the SALT I treaty or the SALT II treaty. The Soviet Union declares its readiness, within the framework of SALT III talks, to discuss the possibility of limiting not only intercontinental arms but other types of arms, taking into account all relevant factors and with the strict observance of the principle of the sides' equal security.

But complete reciprocity and equality of the sides in discussing all these problems is one thing, and the NATO chiefs' clear attempts to obtain "military advantage," as indicated by H. Brown's statement, are another.

Taking into account the role allotted to the FRG in the Pentagon's plans, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated that those who determine FRG policy are now facing a very serious choice. They will have to decide what is best for the FRG: To help strengthen peace in Europe and develop peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation between European states in the spirit of good neighborliness and strengthening mutual trust, or to promote a new deterioration in the situation in Europe and the world by deploying on their territory American nuclear missile weapons targeted against the USSR and its allies.

The Pentagon would also like to deploy such weapons in other West European countries: Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. So these countries and the whole of Western Europe are faced with that same serious choice.

It is no secret that until now the NATO leaders have had a negative attitude to the prospect of talks on any restraining of the nuclear arms race in Europe, although the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have repeatedly proposed that practical foundations be laid for defusing the nuclear powder keg which exists above all in the center of the continent. Gambling on nuclear weapons has been and remains the main feature of all NATO strategy.

"There is no doubt that at least some Western political and military leaders are prepared to destroy Europe for the sake of saving it.... The West Europeans have 'brought' the present political stability at the cost of a tremendous risk to their lives and their future. [paragraph continues]

Perhaps they did not and still do not understand the dangerous consequences of this choice. In that case they should examine the real state of affairs and review their positions," H. York, former chief of the U.S. Defense Department research agency, wrote back in May 1976.

This is all the more true with respect to the dangerous new Pentagon and NATO plans to deploy in Western Europe mobile U.S. nuclear missiles of an even greater range. The implementation of these plans will in essence transform into a nuclear bridgehead the whole territory of the states where weapons deployment is proposed.

It is no accident that such plans saw the light of day just at the time when the indisputable fact of the existence of strategic balance and equality with the Soviet Union was acknowledged at a high official level in the United States. Obviously trying to blackmail Western Europe and persuade it to accept the new types of American missiles on its territory, former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger hinted transparently in a recent speech that in the near future Western Europe could find itself virtually undefended since, he said, under the conditions of existing strategic parity with the Soviet Union the United States will think only of its own interests in the event of any major conflict in the world.

However, speculation is only speculation; but it is a real fact that there are circles in Washington trying, as they did at the height of the cold war, to use Western Europe as a force targeted against the USSR and its European allies, so as to keep the United States itself aloof as far as possible in the event of any conflict. That is what these American plans for peace and security in Western Europe would mean in practice!

The Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, is convinced that potential really exists not only for avoiding a dangerous whipping up of tension on our continent but also for further, even bigger collective steps on the part of all interested states in extending political detente to the military sphere--the decisive sphere for insuring Europe's peaceful future. This is the main, decisive factor in the Soviet Union's historic new peace initiatives, elaborated from the high platform in Berlin. The USSR and the other socialist countries of Europe are offering the clear prospect of really insuring life in conditions of security and peace for all European peoples.

OTHER PRESS COMMENT, REACTION TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

Gerasimov Commentary

LD151557 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[V. Gerasimov article: "Time of Important Decisions"]

[Text] It is well known that history passes the definitive verdict on any event. But there are events which do not need to be tested by time. Time only confirms their importance and historical value. These events acquire a "visa for the future" immediately, for they accord with the demand of the present day as much as they do with the interests of the future.

The speech delivered at the ceremonial session in Berlin by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the specific, exceptionally important USSR initiatives set forth in it were just such an event. [paragraph continues]

It may be said with complete justification that the Soviet Union is undertaking steps of historic significance. This is noted by the press, radio and television of foreign countries and by politicians and public figures. The policy of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and their honest, principled, open position according with the interests of all mankind are meeting with worldwide approval. They impart ever new impetus to the struggle for security and the relaxation of tension and set as their goal the attainment of a situation where peace is the natural, customary form of people's lives and trust prevails.

"L.I. Brezhnev has submitted for public discussion a great strategic problem of the eighties," the Washington POST writes. Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to reduce its armed forces and armaments in central Europe unilaterally. The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI calls the proposal to withdraw Soviet troops a "large-scale" and "unprecedented event." "L.I. Brezhnev has urged the peoples to make every effort to free the eighties from the 'war of nerves,' from suspicion and fear and--the main thing--from the arms race," the Indian newspaper THE PATRIOT stresses.

Very recently we celebrated USSR Constitution Day. The Constitution's 28th Article states that the USSR unswervingly pursues Lenin's peace policy and advocates the consolidation of the peoples' security and broad international cooperation. And what substantial new proof of this 28th Article's rightfulness, effectiveness and vitality Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech was!

If we analyze the history of international relations in recent years we cannot fail to conclude that all key foreign policy initiatives of any significance causing positive changes in world politics have come from the socialist community countries. These countries consistently seek the embodiment of these proposals in specific and realistic foreign policy actions.

Let us recall that in the past 2 years alone the USSR has issued a whole series of specific initiatives concerning many spheres of military detente: from agreement to talks on all components of one side's military potential which worry the other side to the proposal to conclude a sort of nonaggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Pact extending to both conventional and nuclear weapons; from proposals to begin discussing and coordinating practical measures promoting the consolidation of trust among states to the compromise proposals from the socialist countries in Vienna, where talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are taking place--proposals which take the maximum account of the West's wishes.

The new Soviet proposals give the peoples an even greater right to say: "It is the West's turn to speak."

The Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in our country's western regions by comparison with the present level--on condition, of course, that there is no additional deployment of such weapons in Western Europe. Over the next 12 months up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military equipment will be withdrawn from GDR territory. It is planned also to implement a series of other practical steps aimed at further expanding confidence-building measures in Europe.

The Soviet land is setting an example to everyone--above all, the Western world. The world public rightly believes that the Soviet proposals may be the point of departure for military detente.

What a striking contrast these new Soviet initiatives offer by comparison with the actions of U.S. and NATO militarist circles. In the world today there are forces for which European security is the most terrible thing of all. This is monstrous but true. It is becoming particularly obvious today that the U.S. "hawks" stretegy is incompatible with guaranteeing peaceful coexistence. Imperialist circles are displaying special militarist ardor in Western Europe.

On 7 October the New York TIMES reported that a NATO group had recommended the approval of the U.S. plan to deploy in Western Europe missiles with nuclear warheads "capable of striking targets in the Soviet Union." The newspaper writes that "on the basis of the U.S. plan the United States will deploy 464 ground-based cruise missiles at U.S. airbases in Britain, West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. In addition existing models of the U.S. Pershing missile deployed in Western Europe will be replaced with 108 missiles of a new type with a greater range."

The NATO generals have agreed with this U.S. plan. The West European governments now have to approve or reject it. And, as it were, pushing his Western partners, Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security aide, hastened last Sunday to voice his "approval" of these intentions. At the same time the decision to create a new fleet of submarines armed with U.S. missiles was taken by the British Defense Committee headed by the prime minister. In this connection THE MORNING STAR points out that the United States is resorting to "blackmail tactics" in an attempt, on the one hand, to "force Britain and other West European countries to reject the Soviet proposals to reduce nuclear armaments in Europe" and, on the other, to impose a new spiral of the arms race on Western Europe.

There are already over 8,000 U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe. And now an attempt is being made to "make Western Europe happy" by deploying new military systems. The Soviet-U.S. nuclear missile parity enshrined by the Vienna summit meeting apparently does not suit it [presumably the United States]. It is hoping to obtain superiority for NATO.

Bellicose transatlantic nuclear weaponmongers pretending to be Europe's "benefactors" and taking cover behind talk of the "Soviet threat" are preparing to launch an alarming new twist of the arms race and want to put a nuclear charge under the edifice of European security.

The new twist of the arms race which the West is planning would signify a grave blow to detente and would ultimately increase the risk of a nuclear war.

Imperialist propaganda's speculation on the so-called Soviet threat is a smokescreen which the initiators of the arms race need. In the past 10 years the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union has not been increased by a single missile or aircraft. On the contrary, the number of launchers and the yield of the warheads has even been reduced somewhat. And Soviet nuclear weapons are not deployed on the territory of other states.

Some Western propaganda organs are trying to justify the Western militarists' dangerous plans by allegations that "arms modernization" ["dovooruzheniye"] will make it possible to strengthen the NATO countries' "positions" at the Vienna talks. But pressure has never produced the desired effect on the USSR. The world expects the Western countries not to play at negotiations but to display good will. "We urge the NATO countries' governments to assess properly the socialist states' initiatives and to follow our good example," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said.

The practice of the mutual example is a very important method in international affairs, particularly in the matter of disarmament.

It is still not too late to refuse to adopt dangerous decisions. On the contrary, now more than ever there is a real opportunity for substantially lessening military confrontation on the European Continent. This opportunity stems from the Soviet Union's important new peace initiative heard in Berlin. It is the West's turn to speak.

The peoples of Europe and the world demand the halting of the militarist forces' provocative activity and they are fully determined to say a loud "no" to "Eurostrategic" missiles, as they recently said a resolute "no" to the neutron bomb. The peoples are demanding the following of the Soviet Union's example, an inspiring example inspiring new hopes for the triumph of detente.

USSR's Desire To Strengthen Trust

LD151455 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[International observer G. Dadyants article: "Peace and Security for the Peoples of Europe"]

[Text] The whole world is now discussing the Soviet Union's new peace initiative. Speaking in Berlin at the ceremony devoted to the GDR's 30th anniversary, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, announced our country's readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons [sredstva] deployed in the USSR's western regions provided that there is no additional deployment of nuclear weapons of the same type in West Europe. By agreement with the GDR leadership and after consultations with its Warsaw Pact allies the Soviet Union has also decided to reduce unilaterally the number of its troops in central Europe--to withdraw from GDR territory in the course of 1 year up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen and 1,000 tanks, as well as a certain quantity of other military equipment.

What is the political purport of this new Soviet initiative?

It is more than 4 years since the end of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which drew up a charter of peaceful life for European states and peoples. But dangerous mines are constantly being placed beneath the edifice of European peace built with such difficulty. Advocates of continuing the arms race use any farfetched pretexts to inflame the atmosphere and whip up military preparations. They plan to deploy on the territory of West Europe new types of American nuclear weapons, including medium-range Pershing 2 missiles aimed at the Soviet Union. Imperialist circles are hoping thereby to change the strategic situation on our continent and upset the prevailing equilibrium of forces in Europe in the NATO bloc's favor.

Militarist circles here allege that the Soviet Union is building up its might on the European Continent on a scale not warranted by defense requirements. This is a lie--deliberate deception of the public. "As for the Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Berlin, "I repeat over and over again: We do not seek military superiority. Our intentions have never included and do not include that of threatening any state or group of states whatever. Our strategic doctrine has a strictly defensive thrust."

Over the past 10 years the number of delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union has not increased by a single missile or a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of launchers of medium-range missiles and also the yield of these missiles' nuclear charges have been reduced. There has also been a fall in the number of medium bombers, about which the Western press makes so much fuss. The USSR has not increased the number of its troops in central Europe for a number of years.

Who, then, has found it necessary to shout about a "Soviet threat," and why? Only those forces which seek to wreck the cause of detente and to develop a dangerous new twist in the arms race spiral in the interests of the NATO countries' military-industrial complexes.

Faced with the provocative actions of militarist NATO circles, the Soviet Union could, of course, simply take the path of counter-measures--take the necessary additional steps to strengthen its security. But the USSR has taken a different path. It has shown good will and set a concrete example for the transition from talk of disarmament to real action.

The Soviet initiative creates a qualitatively new situation in Europe. New opportunities are being opened up to pursue a policy of military detente on the European Continent. Now it is a question of how the NATO countries respond to the Soviet proposals. It is clear that the adoption of the Soviet proposals would help, for example, to conclude successfully the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces in central Europe, which have been at a standstill for many years now. In other words, the NATO countries' leaders are faced with making a responsible decision--showing the peoples in fact whether they are prepared to take their countries' fundamental interests into consideration or whether their alluring statements about devotion to detente are just empty talk. "We hope," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in this connection, "that realism, state wisdom and, finally, simple commonsense will prevail."

Now that the question of validating the SALT II treaty, which must be followed by SALT III talks directly concerning Europe, is on the agenda of international relations, it is the right time to think urgently of further broadening measures not to kindle enmity but to strengthen trust among states. The Soviet Union is prepared to reach agreement with the West on a whole range of such measures, including agreement that notice of large-scale military exercises by ground troops, as provided for in the Helsinki conference's Final Act, be given further in advance, and not in excess of the level of 25,000 men, as at present, but in excess of 20,000. The socialist countries are prepared, if Western powers agree to it, to conduct no more military exercises involving more than 40,000-50,000 men. The USSR and its allies are also prepared to give advance notice not only of military exercises but also of movements of ground forces if these exceed 20,000 men in strength.

All these and other Soviet proposals clearly demonstrate the will of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries to strengthen trust among states. However, let no one suppose that the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries will take no countermeasures if, despite everything, a further nuclear arms buildup takes place on the part of the United States and its NATO partners.

Soviet foreign policy is imbued with concern for strengthening peace and ending the arms race and for real disarmament and the further progress of detente. The new Soviet proposals demonstrate an example of realism and state wisdom. They have a clear aim--really to guarantee for all European peoples life under conditions of security and peace. There is no need to add here that the Soviet initiative shatters imperialist propaganda fabrications about the so-called "Soviet threat." The Soviet Union has once again appeared to the peoples of Europe and the whole world as the chief force struggling for peace.

Alternative "Response" to NATO Buildup

LD151137 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 41 10 Oct 79 p 9 LD

[Vitaliy Kobysh article under the rubric "A Commentator's View": "A Wise and Courageous Move"]

[Text] People get used to everything. And yet every time you consider the fact that in the center of Europe, where the most bloody and devasting wars took place, there now lives and thrives a socialist German state entering its fourth decade, a new facet of its great and permanent significance is revealed. Not merely peace-loving in its essence, system and philosophy, that state has become a most important bastion of peace and the security of Europe's peoples.

It is of profound historical and political significance as well as highly symbolic that it was in Berlin, the capital of socialist Germany, that a call for peace backed by a whole range of specific measures was sounded during the last few days. In today's troubled world, in which certain circles are deliberately sowing suspicion and scare-mongering, the proposals set out by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his Berlin speech are the practical steps toward detente which the peoples, tired of empty rhetoric and senseless threats, want most of all today.

Exactly 55 years ago the distinguished Frenchman Edouard Herriot said at the League of Nations (at that time this was the voice of a man crying in the wilderness, the voice of a virtual crank): "Creating peace requires more courage than war." The CPSU, the Soviet Government and our people, together with the peoples of the other fraternal socialist countries, are today demonstrating that courage. The Atlanticist strategists and Washington's geopoliticians are discussing a plan for a new and provocative arms race buildup: the plan to deploy nuclear missile weapons in West European countries. Those who recently reacted so clamorously and nervously to the existence of a Soviet military training center in Cuba, seeing it as a "threat to the Western Hemisphere," plan to pack West Europe, that is, land right on our doorstep, with U.S.-built nuclear missiles.

As they always do when beginning a new twist of the arms race, Washington and NATO are are doing a lot of shouting about "Soviet military superiority." Unfortunately this propaganda dope has confused and sown doubts among those living in the West who are out of touch with the truth and do not know the real facts of the matter. But both U.S. and West European experts and NATO headquarters know full well that a balance of military forces has developed in Europe, a balance that has existed for some years now, and it is not in the interests of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states to upset that balance.

In his capacity as chairman of the USSR Defense Council, L.I. Brezhnev stated unequivocally in Berlin that in the last 10 years the number of medium-range nuclear weapon carriers on the Soviet Union's European territory had not been increased by a single missile or a single aircraft. On the contrary, both the number of medium-range missile launch installations and the yield of such missiles' nuclear warheads have been slightly reduced. The number of medium-range bombers has also been reduced. The Soviet Union does not deploy any such facilities on other states' territory. For a number of years there has also been no increase in the number of Soviet troops deployed in central Europe.

That is the true state of affairs, which, we repeat, is of course well known to both official Washington and to the West European U.S. allies. The purpose of the plans to deploy U.S. nuclear missile weapons in West European countries is to alter the strategic situation on the continent, to upset the balance of forces which has developed in Europe, and to try to secure military superiority for the NATO bloc.

This we know. We also know that were we now to respond to these plans with our own arms buildup program, particularly by deploying nuclear missile weapons, this military competition would lead to one thing only--drawing still closer to that dangerous point beyond which events can get out of control and which is only a stone's throw away from full-scale war, which in these times is fraught with incalculable cost. We have pursued a different course.

The Soviet Government has declared its willingness to reduce the present level of medium-range nuclear facilities deployed in western regions of the Soviet Union, provided that no further medium-range nuclear facilities are deployed in West Europe. By agreement with the GDR leadership and after consultations with the other Warsaw Pact member states it has also been agreed to unilaterally reduce the number of Soviet troops in central Europe. Other specific proposals have been put forward, whose implementation would result in an easing of military confrontation in Europe and to a strengthening of detente.

This wise and courageous move could lead to a major improvement in the political climate in Europe and throughout the world, provided that the Western countries reciprocate. The program outlined in L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech is a chance which it would be unforgiveable to pass up in the arduous task of easing international tension and ridding humanity of the threat of another war.

MBFR Ambassador Tarasov on Proposals

LD151407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Melnikov report: "A Concrete Manifestation of Good Will: The Soviet Initiatives Are Arousing Profound Interest Among the Participants in the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna, 11 October--The most intense attention and undisguised, profound interest have been aroused among the participants in the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe by the Soviet Union's new initiatives aimed at advancing the cause of military detente. Today, on the day of a plenary session in the Hofburg Palace, the Soviet delegation disseminated among the talks participants the text of the speech delivered in Berlin by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Diplomats and military experts representing 17 European states and also the United States and Canada listened to a speech by Ambassador N.K. Tarasov, head of the Soviet Union's delegation. He stressed the historic significance of the new USSR initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to insure military detente in Europe and in particular to achieve positive shifts at the Vienna talks.

The Soviet Union's decision on the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of about 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware, its readiness to reduce the quantity of medium-range nuclear missiles on condition that no additional medium-range nuclear missiles are deployed in Western Europe, and the new proposals on extending confidence-building measures between states are a concrete manifestation of the peaceful intentions and good will of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact socialist countries. These actions demonstrate the socialist community countries' consistent and constructive line on the vitally important questions of insuring peace and the peoples' security.

Noting that the important new USSR initiative goes far beyond the framework of the Vienna talks in its scale, the head of the Soviet delegation demonstrated with concrete examples that it is also of inestimable significance for the elaboration of the first practical accords on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The unilateral withdrawal of a significant proportion of Soviet troops and arms from the GDR, which is being carried out by the Soviet Union as a good will gesture, demonstrates the groundlessness of the Western thesis on the USSR's desire for military superiority. It is quite obvious that a country entertaining aggressive designs would not voluntarily and unilaterally reduce its armed forces. The great significance of the step being taken by the Soviet Union is indicated if only by the fact that the number of Soviet troops being withdrawn exceeds the size of the reductions which would affect British, Dutch and Canadian troops together on the achievement of Vienna agreements.

Criticizing Western delegations for failing to give an official, constructive response to the three important compromise proposals made by the socialist countries on 8 June and 30 November 1978 and 28 June 1979, the Soviet representative stated that, against the background of the new initiatives set out in the Berlin speech by the Soviet head of state, this negative Western position is becoming increasingly intolerable and is the main obstacle in the way of success at the Vienna talks. He called on the delegations from NATO countries to respond to the Soviet Union's important new actions with practical deeds in favor of military detente and to give positive responses to the socialist states' proposals.

Progress is possible at the Vienna talks if the Western participants approach the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals from a constructive standpoint and renounce attempts to change in their favor the existing balance of forces in central Europe.

Schmidt Comments Highlighted

LD152110 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, October 15, TASS--In an interview to Radio Hessen, FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said: "I am convinced that Leonid Brezhnev is working with great persistency and energy so that the cause of his whole life--Soviet policy with regard to the West, the Soviet policy of detente--could not be called into question.

It goes without saying that at present one should more carefully consider some of the elements in the speech by Leonid Brezhnev. Such an approach will make it possible to identify elements which can and must be welcomed and which it is necessary to study in a most careful manner.

One ought to welcome the resumption of the proposals to pursue negotiations within the framework of SALT III as soon as the SALT II treaty is ratified.

One also ought to welcome the fact that in the field of confidence-building measures, the Soviet Union has submitted a number of proposals which in part go much further than the Soviet Union has so far proposed. One ought to welcome the announcement about the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers and one thousand tanks.

One should study especially carefully, the chancellor continued, the statements about the Eurostrategic weapons. Helmut Schmidt expressed hope that the governments of NATO countries react to the speech by Leonid Brezhnev in a thoughtful and differentiated manner."

Alongside of these statements, Helmut Schmidt's interview contained assertions boiling down to the fact that the forthcoming NATO session must adopt a decision with regard to U.S. plans concerning the role of U.S. medium-range missile-nuclear weapons. In order to somehow play down the plans for the deployment of new types of U.S. weapons, which upset the current balance of forces in Europe and are designed to insure a military superiority for the NATO bloc, the FRG chancellor asserted that the U.S. plans allegedly boil down to a "modernization" of weapons in Western Europe.

At the same time, he declared for NATO's negotiating with the Soviet Union a reduction in armaments, once such a decision is taken.

Questioned as to whether the NATO Council should, at the forthcoming December session, take a decision both on the production and on the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles, the federal chancellor gave a positive answer, noting that there are no discrepancies between his position and that of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. As is known, the foreign minister openly advocates NATO's embarking without delay, on complementary armament effort which actually means a new spiral in the missile-nuclear weapons race with the participation of the FRG.

RENMIN RIBAO on Peace Initiatives

LD152352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The new peace initiative put forward by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his recent speech in Berlin is being widely discussed by the world public.

Chinese propaganda is trying to minimize the importance of the new Soviet proposals directed at insuring military detente in Europe. RENMIN RIBAO portrays the initiatives of the Soviet Union as being a threat to the West, as an attempt to exert pressure on NATO countries and by playing up to the anti-Soviet statements of certain Western activists is distorting the essence of the Soviet proposals. The Beijing propaganda, acting on this spirit, alleges that the Soviet initiatives do not reduce (?in the least) the threat to the peace and security of Western Europe and that the Western allies cannot now be deceived by the Soviet Union and put in an unfavorable situation in the sphere of missile nuclear weapons.

In their own commentary in RENMIN RIBAO entitled "Useless Peace Gesture," the authors endeavor to prove that the Soviet Union is striving not toward peace but toward a dominant position in Western Europe, toward peace in Europe under the control of the USSR and toward hegemony in Europe. Such a reaction to the Soviet initiative meets with widespread condemnation in the world.

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN'S TELEVISION BROADCAST CITED

LD161040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has begun working on recommendations to the full body of the Senate regarding the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. The commencement of this stage of the committee's work, reports AP, coincided with a television broadcast by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, who expressed support for the Soviet-U.S. treaty, according to AP. At the same time, Brown, expatiating on the myth of the growing Soviet military threat, called on the United States West European partners in the North Atlantic bloc to agree to the deployment on their territory of medium-range missiles. Brown also declared that the United States intends to strengthen its presence in the Indian Ocean area. Thus, for instance, the defense secretary said that the United States has sent to that region an operational group of the U.S. Navy, including the aircraft carrier Midway; and since the Indian Ocean area is one of vital importance to us, Brown added, next year four more such groups will be sent there.

SALT II STANDS ADOPTED BY U.S. SENATORS, OFFICIALS RECORDED

LD151342 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

["First Round of Debate Nearing Completion"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Setunsky writes:

The first round of the debate on the Soviet-American SALT II treaty is nearing completion in the U.S. Senate. Public hearings have been wound up at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In the course of the hearings on SALT II in the Senate committees, many legislators as well as representatives of the administration and experts have positively evaluated the treaty. It was described by Deputy Leader of the Democratic Majority in Senate Alan Cranston as an important step forward towards the final goal--ending the expensive and dangerous arms race, which increases the risk of nuclear war.

But among the 100 senators there are some people with whom the SALT II treaty goes against the grain. The opponenets of detente, who suffered a setback in their attempts to prevent the conclusion of the treaty are now trying to prevent its ratification.

An overwhelming majority of Americans unambiguously declare in support of the measures for curbing nuclear rivalries, therefore few of the SALT II opponents are risking to openly come out against the idea of curbing the strategic arms race. They are trying to camouflage their opposition to the SALT II treaty by inventions to the effect that the treaty allegedly "gives unilateral advantages to the USSR", "does not ensure the security of the United States," etc.

Also known are repeated statements by the U.S. President and other administration officials that the SALT II treaty is based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, ensures a fair balance of interests. The opponenets of SALT II, who were forced to reckon with it, have been recently ever more often trying to use the Soviet military menace fabrications as an argument.

Manipulating this myth, the proponents of international tensions are trying to turn the treaty into some kind of hostage demanding in pay for the ratification an increase in the budget of the Pentagon, increasing the production and deployment of the systems of weapons, which not covered by the treaty. This stand is taken in particular by Senators Sam Nunn and Jake Garn.

Similar demands were also expressed by former President Jerry Ford in his speech in the military school in Carlisle (Pennsylvania). He alleged that the USA is inferior to the Soviet Union at all levels of military rivalries and therefore he opposes SALT II until decisions are taken on a five per cent annual increase in the military spending.

On the eve of the debate on the SALT II treaty at the Senate plenary sessions, all sorts of advocates of "stipulation" and "strings" of every kind have not cooled their ardour. This is a source of well-grounded concern for realistically minded politicians pointing out that it is inadmissible that such an important issue as the ratification of the treaty, in which the USA is not a bit less interested than the USSR, has, according to Robert Byrd become an object of political soccer. We must not allow political short-sightedness to obscure from us a broad realization as regards the national interests of the USA, writes the Democratic majority leader in the newspaper Washington POST.

MEETING OF DELEGATION TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS TEST BAN TALKS

LD111406 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, October 11, TASS--The delegations of the USSR, the United States and Britain, parties to the negotiations aimed at elaborating a treaty on full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests held a meeting here today.

REPORTS ON CEMA COOPERATION IN ATOMIC PLANT CONSTRUCTION

LD131734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Specialists from CEMA countries have held the first session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Coordination of Production of Equipment for Atomic Power Stations in Moscow. This commission, our commentator notes, had established primary measures for implementing the agreement on multilateral international specialization in the important matter of production and supply of equipment for electric power stations operating on peaceful atomic power. It should be recalled that this agreement was signed this summer at the 33d CEMA session. The agreement envisages the construction of atomic power stations on the territory of CEMA member countries with capacities totalling 37 million kw. In particular, the construction is planned of two additional 4 million kw atomic power stations in the USSR which will be used to supply power to the countries of the socialist community. The agreement, concluded within the framework of the longterm special-purpose cooperation program among CEMA countries in the field of power, fuel and raw materials, also proposes a division of labor in atomic engineering. The leading enterprise in this field is justly regarded as the Soviet Atommash enterprise, where the first stage, with a capacity of 1 million kw, will begin operations at the end of this year. Specialists expect this capacity to triple in the near future. At present, many power-engineering enterprises in the fraternal countries are being built or reconstructed. Czechoslovakia will manufacture reactor installations. One of the country's largest centers of nuclear power engineering is being formed on the basis of of the Plzen Skoda engineering combine. Bulgarian enterprises intend to produce biological protection systems; Hungarian ones, reactor servicing apparatus; and Polish ones, diesel generators. At the same time the Soviet Union will continue to give fraternal countries technical assistance in constructing atomic power stations. Thus, the socialist states are striving to create the most efficient and rational kind of power generation industry, built on the basis of advanced technology and on the most economic utilization of their enormous natural resources. This process is made possible primarily by atomic power generation, which not only puts into man's hand the key to a virtually inexhaustible energy source but also signifies creation of one of the most advanced branches of modern industry, serving as a power accelerator for the development of technology and science.

STANDING COMMISSION ON OIL, GAS MEETS IN HUNGARY

LD160854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The latest meeting of the CEMA Standing Commission on the Oil and Gas Industry took place from 9 to 13 October in the Hungarian People's Republic. Delegations from the CEMA member countries as well as a delegation from Yugoslavia took part in the meeting. The commission made specific arrangements for implementing measures to further improve the organization of multilateral cooperation of the CEMA member countries in the field of the oil and gas industry, and of the activity of the commission. Under consideration were matters of cooperation arising out of the comprehensive program for the further deepening and improving of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration, and the longterm specific-purpose program of cooperation in the field of fuel, energy and raw materials of the CEMA member countries. This relates to matters connected with drawing up a general agreement on cooperation for the purposes of processing oil from a considerably greater depth, cooperation on raising domestic extraction of oil and gas through their fuller recovery from operational deposits, the working of new oil and gas deposits at great depths, and also the development of pipeline transportation. The commission adopted a plan of work for the years 1980-1981.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD121750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, presented by Valeriy Kosovan; with Oleg Anichkin, international affairs journalist; and TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] The speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the solemn meeting in Berlin devoted to the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR, has become an important factor in our political life recently. It is being studied attentively in the capitals of many states. It is referred to and cited by statesmen, politicians and journalists. I have asked Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, a regular participant in our program and a journalist on international affairs, to discuss the main aspects of the Soviet proposal. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Brezhnev Peace Initiatives

[Anichkin] Indeed, political observers note that Comrade Brezhnev's speech formulates peace initiatives founded on the principle of equal security and aimed at the creation of an international atmosphere with conditions favorable for considerably accelerating the process of curbing armaments. The Soviet Union's peace initiatives are called upon to stop the arms race which has swept Europe. An exceptional response has been aroused throughout the world by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union was prepared to reduce the number of nuclear medium-range vehicles deployed in western parts of the Soviet Union compared with their present level. But of course this depends on no additional medium-range nuclear vehicles being deployed in Western Europe. At the same time it was stressed that in the past 10 years on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union the number of nuclear weapons carriers had not been increased by either a single missile of plane; on the contrary, the number of launch installations for medium-range missiles, as with the power of the nuclear charge of these missiles, had even been somewhat reduced. As is known, the Soviet Union does not deploy such vehicles on the territory of other states at all.

An important and major step has also been made in order to achieve progress at the disarmament talks, and in the first instance the Vienna talks on reducing armaments and armed forces in central Europe. These aims are served by the decision of the Soviet Union, agreed to by the member states of the Warsaw Treaty, to reduce unilaterally the number of Soviet troops in central Europe. Over the course of a year, from the territory of the GDR there will be withdrawn up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and also a certain amount of other military equipment.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, I should like to note here the timeliness and topicality of the new Soviet proposals. As is known, the NATO leadership is now nurturing plans for increasing its nuclear missile might in Western Europe. This is also shown by the latest press conference held by U.S. President Carter, from whose statements it is clear that Washington is continuing to pursue the aim of imposing on its Western European NATO allies new U.S. missiles under the pretext of the so-called modernization of existing armaments. It is quite obvious that the Soviet initiatives demonstrate a genuine desire to break the impasse in efforts which have been going on for many years to achieve military detente in Europe, and apart from that to set an example for moving on to real action.

[Anichkin] Indeed, a brave and wise step has been taken. We have shown good will and set an example. It cannot be ignored. The governments of the NATO member countries must give a constructive reply. Of great importance in conjunction with these initiatives are the other proposals made by the Soviet Union of which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke in his speech. For example, a number of countries which do not possess their own nuclear weapons have turned their attention to that part of Comrade Brezhnev's speech which reaffirmed the position of our state that the Soviet Union would never use nuclear weapons against those countries which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have any on their territory. Still in force also is the earlier proposal envisaging the broadening of measures to strengthen trust in relations between European states. The Soviet Union is prepared to reach an agreement that in accordance with the final act of the Helsinki conference the period of prior notification of major military exercises of land forces should be extended and be given not at the level of 25,000 men, as at present, but at a lower level, say 20,000 men! Then, on the basis of mutuality, not to hold military exercises with the participation of more than 40,000-50,000 men. Apart from this, the proposal has been made not only to give timely notification of military exercises but also of movements of land forces numbering more than 20,000 men.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, commenting on the speech made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin, the Washington POST wrote in an editorial article that the Soviet leader had introduced for general review of the world public the great strategic problem of the 1980's--control of armaments in Europe. In this connection, what has been the reaction to our proposals in governmental circles of Western countries?

[Anichkin] It is now difficult for official Western representatives to brush aside the important new Soviet initiative as this is connected with the risk of showing themselves in an unfavorable light in the eyes of the peoples of the European Continent who crave to get rid of the wasteful arms race and to live in peace.

One way or another they are forced to admit that the new Soviet proposals contain, if one uses their restrained language, positive elements. It is quite apparent and the New York TIMES bears witness to this, that the decision on the withdrawal of troops and tanks from central Europe took the White House and State Department unawares. Certain U.S. circles do not conceal their fears that the plans for increasing NATO's nuclear missile might might come up against opposition in Western Europe. NATO strategists apparently remember that a year ago the European people expressed united and resolute opposition to the deployment of neutron weapons on European territory which Washington was trying to impose on them. And now the European public is sounding the alarm about the dangerous plans of Pentagon and NATO leaders.

In this situation the propaganda machine of Western militarists is trying to press the accelerator in the campaign to process European public opinion by again (?relating) the myth of the Soviet military threat. Western propagandists assert that, allegedly, NATO has not deployed the equivalent of the Soviet medium-range missiles; and under this pretext they justify the need for deploying on the territory of Western Europe new varieities of U.S. nuclear missile weapons.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, in this connection it would be interesting to know the reaction of official Washington.

[Anichkin] The White House has adopted a contradictory and ambiguous position. On the one hand it was noted that the Soviet proposals were interesting and could turn out to be very promising and that they were being carefully evaluated. But on the other hand it is said that the Soviet proposals, and I quote, do not represent such a big step forward.

Instead of a constructive response to the new initiative of the Soviet Union with the aim of relaxing military confrontation in Europe, Washington comes out for the deployment of a new generation of medium-range missiles and only then to hold talks on the mutual reduction of armaments by both sides. Commonsense and the experience of the past indicates that this is a false path which can only hinder the solution of the problem of disarmament. For in the event of deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries would be obliged to take appropriate measures to strengthen their defense capability and to correct the violation of the long-established balance of forces in Europe. As a result, the West's actions would surely lead to a new turn of the arms race spiral. And instead of the development of the process of detente, harm would be caused to the already begun development of mutual trust between the countries of the European Continent. As a result there might be a change in the political and military-strategic situation on the continent with all the dangerous consequences for the European peoples stemming from it. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev paid special attention to this in his speech. He noted that the implementation of the NATO plans would undoubtedly exacerbate the situation in Europe and would poison the international atmosphere as a whole.

The world public is well aware that the Soviet Union is not striving for military superiority. It has never been and it is not part of its intentions to threaten any states or group of states. The Soviet strategic doctrine is purely defensive. As far as concerns assertions that the Soviet Union is allegedly increasing its military might on the European Continent on a scale greater than is needed for defense, these assertions have nothing in common with reality. They are a conscious attempt to delude the people.

Now, the leaders of the NATO countries are faced with a historic responsibility. The peoples are waiting: Will the respond to the good example of the Soviet Union with constructive deeds or will the prefer to return Europe to a new stage of the arms race?

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

'Hegemonism' Throughout the World

Now I wish to turn to a letter which was sent to us by radio listener (Vasilyev) from Moscow. He asks: Why is it precisely now that the Soviet Union has considered it necessary to call upon the world community to determine its attitude toward hegemonism?

As you know the speech of the head of the Soviet delegation at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister for foreign affairs, contained a proposal, for inclusion on the agenda as an important and pressing issue, on the inadmissibility of hegemonism in international relations.

So Comrade (Vasilyev) writes that the concepts of hegemonism and hegemony have become for us common in the mouth of Chinese propaganda, which is trying to distort and blacken the policies of our country. Indeed, Comrade (Vasilyev), you are right. This term has long been used by certain circles with the propagandistic purpose of concealing their own hegemonistic strivings. This has only confused the matter. It is precisely for this reason that the need arose to introduce clarity, both terminological and political. But there is also a deeper reason which covers the whole sphere of political relations.

Lying at the root of any aggression and military conflict is the desire for supremacy over the weak, for a predominant influence on the world or regional scale.

It is sufficient to examine the reasons for all wars, both small and large, in order to become convinced of the truth of these words. The aim of supremacy has always been achieved through violence.

And under modern circumstances any conflict is capable of growing into a threat to the whole of mankind. And until peoples have firm confidence that not a single state or group of states, whatever force they possess, will pursue policies to establish their hegemony, the danger will not be eliminated.

I shall cite certain specific facts. The United States for the past 30 years has threatened to use armed force 215 times in order to exert influence on the political situation. Just think about these figures. On average one U.S. military threat every 2 months. Moreover, in the majority of cases these acts have been implemented for political aims. Over the same period Washington has twice, on the Korean Peninsula and in Indochina, waged large-scale aggressive wars, and has made threats 19 times with nuclear weaponry. And the imperial approach of American politicians to world events has long since been known. Evidence of this also is the gigantic network of military bases which covers the world and the easiness with which Washington declares any region of the world to be zones of its interests.

And China operates just as bluntly. Showering accusations of hegemonism on the Soviet Union, at the same time it has unleashed unconcealed aggression against Vietnam. Moreover, this act has been accompanied by cynical statements about the intention of teaching the Vietnamese people a lesson.

But this matter is not limited to the United States and China. There exist less ambitious, but no less dangerous for peace, attempts to impose will and influence other peoples. Certainly the Israeli leaders are dreaming of seeing themselves as the vanguard of the pro-Western Arab-Israeli alliance and the dominating force in the Near East. It is precisely to this that the separate deal between Tel Aviv and Cairo is leading. Moreover, the Arab countries must play a subordinate role on both the political and economic plane.

And the Republic of South Africa is striving to set up some sort of outpost of neocolonialism in the south of Africa in order thereby to implement its diktat with regard to the free African states.

Well, this is why the Soviet proposal on the inadmissibility of hegemonism in international relations is becoming especially pressing at this time and is in response to the interests of each people and in service of the cause for general security.

## Red Brigades

We are continuing to answer your questions, esteemed comrades. Larissa (Lyasenko) from the village of Azov in Zaporozhskaya Oblast asks: What are the Red Brigades of Italy? We are answering your question. The Red Brigades are an underground terrorist organization which, under pseudorevolutionary slogans, carry out subversive acts, the murder of politicians and public figures and other crimes.

To determine the exact date of its creation is rather difficult at the moment. It is known however that in 1970 the Red Brigades had not fully become illegal but were preparing to go underground. At that time the terrorists in the main were engaged in simple hooliganism--that is, beating up their victims and humiliating them. The first large provocation of the Red Brigades is believed to be an explosion at the Pirelli factory in January 1971. So at that time the terrorists went completely underground. In 1974 a qualitative change occurred in the history of the Red Brigades.

This was because a number of its founders were arrested or killed. The actions of the organization in this period become more desperate and the activity takes on a clearly anticommunist character. And the victims now are not only entrepreneurs as earlier, but also journalists, statesmen and public figures. At the same time the Red Brigades are engaged in ordinary robbery and kidnaping rich people for ransom. The seriousness of the political consequences of the activity of the Red Brigades no longer allows the government to assuage public opinion with references to their small number of the empty political jabbering of the ultraleftists. The police take up the matter. But its measures are turning out to be insufficient and it has up to this time not managed to avert a single major crime by the Red Brigades.

According to information from the police, the number of members in the organization does not exceed 1,000. But these are active members. Sociologists, for example, believe that for every terrorist there are at least 10 sympathizers, who provide shelter, food and false documents. I would like to note especially that the soil that nurtures the ultra-left groupings was and remains the Trotskiyite and Maoist ideology. And their ranks are supplemented from the petty bourgeoisie and politically immature youth.

On the political plane the Red Brigades make declarations about their allegedly revolutionary struggle against the state institutions of the bourgeois state. But in reality their activity in the final analysis comes together with the most double-dyed reaction and rightwing forces. The press has often noted that each outbreak of ultraleft terrorism helps reactionaries to organize the persecution of progressive forces.

## Function of Social Democracy

We have received many letters from our listeners in connection with the meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the working group of the Socialist International on disarmament problems. Approving the results of this meeting, reports on which were widely published in the Soviet press, the authors of the letters ask us to tell of the place of present-day social democracy in the movement for the maintenance and consolidation of peace between peoples, and the prospects for cooperation between communists and social democrats in this important matter. Here is Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer.

[Krasikov] In the first place, what is the Socialist International? It is an international association of socialist and social democratic parties. It includes over 50 national organizations and the total membership of these organizations exceeds 15 million. This figure was given at the meeting with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev by Bernt Carlsson, the Swedish secretary general of the Socialist International.

The Socialist International was founded in its present form in 1951. It is a sort of descendent or heir of the Second International, the same one which collapsed during World War I. It broke up, then it was restored, and disintegrated again at the very beginning of World War II. When it was revived in the 1950s--that is, at the height of the cold war, the Socialist International became one of the weapons in the West's struggle against the socialist countries. In the countries of Western Europe the social democrats worked actively to split the workers' movement, in particular the trade union movement, and one must admit that they had at least some partial success in this. As is apparent from documents which have now been published, the divisive activities of the social democrats during that period were generously financed from across the ocean. Later, however, the Socialist International underwent a certain evolution and revised its approach to a number of important problems.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, what are the reasons for this evolution?

[Krasikov] I would list among them in first place I think, the influence of actual reality. It had nothing in common with the picture which was drawn by the ideologists of anti-communism in the United States. Further, the pressure of the masses of rank-and-file members of the social democratic and socialist parties, the working people, who were in favour of joint action with communist working people and against the encroachments of big capital, in the interests of the masses; and finally, it seems to me, a certain reduction in the political and financial pressure from Washington, since to a certain extent Washington lost interest in social democracy and put its stake on the openly rightwing and conservative forces. There is no doubt that both in the ideological field and in many other respects, too, the Americans are closer in Britain to Mrs Thatcher than to the Labor Party; in West Germany, to Strauss than to Brandt and Schmidt; in Italy, to the Christian Democrats than to the former Saragat supporters or Craxi socialists; in Portugal, to Spinola's group than to Soares, who has done his bit for them and whom they do not really need any longer, not to mention the reactionary dictatorship regimes such as the Pinochet junta and their kind.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, we are obviously particularly interested in the evolution of social democracy on questions of war and peace.

[Krasikov] Undoubtedly. Today this is really the one big question. Absolutely everything else depends on whether we succeed in preserving peace and, consequently, life on earth. One may live this way or that, one may agree or disagree with another, one may be friends or live in enmity, but for any of these, one condition is essential: One must actually exist. And the weapons of mass destruction built and stockpiled now, why were they stockpiled? In order to deal death. After all, everyone knows that if they were used it would be the triumph of death; there would then be no one left to dispute about the best ways of achieving progress for mankind.

The social democratic parties, to all appearances, have understood that the world is passing through a critical moment in its history. Either people--while they have still not lost their commonsense--will succeed in preventing a nuclear missile catastrophe, or the worst will happen. This theme was sounded quite loudly at the 13th congress of the Socialist International, which took place in Geneva in November 1976. This was a little more than a year after the all-European conference in Helsinki and a few months after the Berlin conference of the communist and workers' parties of Europe. It was stressed in the general political resolution at the congress--I quote--that it is possible and necessary to expand and consolidate detente still further. The congress came out in favor of limiting strategic offensive weapons and for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe. Such a reduction, the congress resolution says--I quote again--must be begun in the first instance with the armed forces and armaments not belonging to the region in question--clearly the United States in particular--and after this, the process can be extended to the armed forces and armaments of the region in question. It must be directed toward the achievement of true military detente.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, judging by these congress documents the position of the Socialist International on questions of detente and disarmament coincides fully with the position taken in these matters by the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

[Krasikov] Yes, to a certain extent. However, for the sake of objectivity it must be noted that in other points of the political resolution the Socialist International in effect puts the Soviet Union and the United States, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty organization on the same level. It is alleged that the two blocs are to an equal degree responsible for international tension and the risk of dangerous confrontation.

At the same time the Socialist International document does of course show that the social democrats have been forced to renounce their former line of unconditional support for NATO as an organization alleged to be purely defensive in nature and not aggressive, as we know it to be in fact.

In April 1977 another routine conference of Socialist International leaders took place in Amsterdam. At this conference the course of implementation of measures directed toward ending the arms race was confirmed--that is, those measures which the congress had favored. One year later a special conference of the Socialist International on disarmament was held. It took place in the Finnish capital, Helsinki, and invitations to it were sent to representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union as well as representatives of 23 social democratic organizations, including the International Union of Young Socialists and the International Council of Social Democratic Women. Our party was represented at the conference by Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and party Central Committee secretary. In his speech he called for cooperation in the struggle against the arms race, for disarmament and introduced practical proposals for such cooperation, addressed to the Socialist International. The president of the Socialist International, the West German Social Democrat Willy Brandt, in his concluding speech gave an assurance that the ideas and proposals expressed at the conference would be considered by the leadership of the Socialist International.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, when was the Socialist International working group which recently met Leonid Ilich Brezhnev set up?

[Krasikov] It was set up by a decision of the Socialist International Bureau, which met in May last year in Dakar. By the way, this session of the Bureau was convened for the very purpose of discussing the recommendations of the Helsinki conference. The working group was headed by Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland. The group was briefed to facilitate cooperation with the Soviet Union, the United States and the nonalined states. As a result of its work it is to prepare, by 1980, a report on questions of disarmament. It is also to work out an action program agreed upon by social democracy in the specified field.

[Kosovan] What work had been done by this Socialist International group before its visit to our country?

[Krasikov] It had held several sessions, during which the representatives of the social democratic and socialist parties tried in some way to formulate their own, common, joint position on various aspects of the problems of detente and disarmament. Such sessions were held in particular in Vienna, Stockholm, and Helsinki. In May the working group visited the United States. It was received in Washington by President Carter and Vice President Mondale. During this meeting in Washington the American leaders set out for the members of the delegation their country's position and, in particular, they promised to work for the signing of the treaty with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. The social democrats welcomed the signing of this document and when it was actually signed in Vienna they expressed the hope that this treaty would be ratified, would come into force and would make it possible to begin negotiations on SALT III.

Speaking after the session of the working group in Vienna, Brandt said in particular: If this problem is not solved, the world may be on the brink of catastrophe. In this same speech, Brandt expressed the hope that in the next 15-20 years it would be possible to cut expenditures on armaments, and this would undoubtedly facilitate, as he said, the solution of acute economic problems in the present-day world. The secretary general of the Socialist International, Carlsson, spoke about this too, at the recent meeting in the Kremlin.

He said: we are at the crossroads. The decision which we take in the next few months and years will determine the development of the whole international atmosphere. There awaits us either major successes in the field of disarmament or else the future will prove to be a period of a new dangerous phase in the arms race. We are threatened with the danger of squandering the fruits fathered over the decade of detente. These are the words of the secretary general of the Socialist International. From the Soviet side, the members of the working group were told absolutely clearly that it is necessary that the peoples should recognize the threatening danger, and it is the duty of communists and socialist democrats, the duty of the workers' movement throughout the world, to facilitate this.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, we have come to the last question. What are the prospects for cooperation between communists and social democrats?

[Krasikov] I have already said that in the first years of the existence of the Socialist International its policy was characterized by an emphasis on anticommunism. Then it was corrected. In a number of cases, taking account of the actual conditions and situation in their own countries, socialists and social democrats have concluded agreements on unity of action with the communists. This took place, for instance, in France. Cooperation in practice began in certain other countries too. As was noted at the 25th congress of our party, there are still quite a few among the social democrats who base all their activities on anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. A struggle must be waged against these activities, which only serve reaction, the report from the Central Committee of the CPSU to the congress said. However, we can and do join with those social democrats who recognize their responsibility for the cause of peace, and the more so with social democratic workers in concern for the security of the peoples and desirous to curb the arms race and rebuff racism and colonialism. This is shown, too, by the results of the recent talks in Moscow with the Socialist International working group.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Anatoliy Andreyevich.

FALIN, AKHROMEYEV PARTICIPATION IN 'STUDIO NINE' CITED

Falin Comments on Detente

LD152100 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

["Military Confrontation Reduction Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS--The Soviet Union is coming out for political and military detente. We are taking and implementing far-reaching measures which will make detente a reality and not merely a dream. In fact, this is the essence and the meaning of the initiatives and proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev on October 6 in Berlin, said Valetnin Falin, first deputy head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, appearing in the TV program "Studio-9."

Those who would like at the moment to reverse the course of events, said Valentin Falin, are taking aim not only at the results of detente, which have already been achieved, the results which are being utilized by all nations, in socialist countries and Western Europe, the United States and other countries. The aggressive circles are taking aim at the very idea of detente, at the very idea of cooperation and the very principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

In their public statements, leaders of the USA, West Germany and Britain say that the Soviet proposals are truly important and that they even welcome these proposals. But NATO leaders are not willing to go any further, beyond their general statements... Yet, after the general recognition, outwardly positive, these leaders are concentrating in their thoughts not on how to give a constructive reaction to the Soviet initiative, but on how to get rid of it, to avoid it and impede its constructive discussion at any level.

Referring to the military preparations and NATO military doctrines, Valentin Falin said:

Recently, the U.S. defense secretary, Harold Brown, made an important statement. He said that, in a sense, the U.S. border runs along a big arch which coveres important areas all the way from northern Norway to Japan and the Aleutian Islands.

The fact that the Americans are constructing a new state border, including into its sphere of interest--if not of influence--practically the whole world, except socialist countries, says much. This is obviously used by Harold Brown to explain the fact that at the moment the United States is having over 2,500 military installations and facilities in the world.

Around the Soviet Union alone, the United States has stationed 386 military bases. United States military personnel or troops are in 110 countries of the world. In all, the United States keeps 500,000 servicemen abroad. No other state in the world can even remotely be compared with the United States by the scope of this extracontinental --in the American sense of the word--activities in the meaning of mastering the territories of other states militarily.

U.S. leaders confirm their intention to seek their West European allies' consent to the deployment in their territories and first of all in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany of qualitatively new weapons systems which qualitatively change the strategic situation in Europe. It is a question of creation and deployment in Europe's territory of new systems of weapons for the solution of new strategic tasks.

Pointing to the danger of the plans for the deployment of U.S.Eurostrategic rockets in Western Europe, Valentin Falin said:

Let us ask the simple question how the United States would have reacted if we, the Soviet Union, upon concluding the SALT II treaty with them, started bringing medium-range weapons closer to their territory and were virtually solving, by means of the weapons, the goals which are now increasingly difficult to solve by means of the strategic weapons covered by the SALT II treaty. And since this question the Americans, for sure, must ask themselves, if only in their internal analyses, when answering it they cannot but understand how we, the Soviet Union and how people in the Soviet Union will react to the approach of military danger to the Soviet Union's borders. [sentence as received]

This is an extremely important question. The matter concerns in essence the observance of the principle which was coordinated between Leonid Brezhnev and President Carter in Vienna, the principle which specifies that neither of the sides will seek a military superiority. For to seek a military superiority means to steer matters to a destabilization not only of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union but also to a destabilization of the international situation in general.

The underlying basis of the policy of detente in Europe as it took shape in the 1970's remains intact in the main so far, Valentin Falin pointed out. It is being threatened. And this is so. It may be endangered.

European states and all states which are interested in stability and in continuity of the process of detente in Europe are in a position to prevent that. The Soviet proposals formulated by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin give such a possibility. They provide a basis for this constructive, this positive work to be continued. This is a manifestation of the Soviet Union's firm steady resolve, despite the intrigues of the opponents of detente, despite the increased activity of aggressive circles, to act as it was determined by the 24th and 25th Congresses of the CPSU: To act in the interests of peace, to act in the name of peace. To us there is no other greater and more important task at present and in the future.

Our approach to these matters can be formulated in this way. The Soviet Union's defence potential must be sufficient for no one to run the risk of disturbing our peaceful life. Not a course towards supremacy in arms, but the course towards reducing them, towards slackening the military opposition--this is our policy.

Report of Akhromeyev Remarks

LD151144 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Here are excerpts from a speech on Soviet television by Gen Sergey Akhromeyev, the first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Concerning the new Soviet initiatives on disarmament, General Akhromeyev said this: In his speech in Berlin, Leonid Brezhnev put forward a versatile program of measures aimed at easing tension, not only in the political field but also in the military field. The proposals he made map out real and completely new practical steps to lessen military opposition in the world as a whole and in particular in Europe. Now these proposals are universal knowledge. It seems the West could be expected to adopt reciprocal measures in the field, but, regrettably, statements by leaders of the NATO countries, in particular by President Carter, have not been promising so far. It's alleged in President Carter's statement that the reduction of the number of medium-range missile launchers in the Soviet Union is a natural thing, since the old launchers are being replaced by new ones called SS-20 by NATO. It's true that the modernization is underway, but a similar modernization on the widest possible scale is taking place in the NATO armed forces, too.

The Soviet Union is reducing the number of missiles and medium-range bombers. Leonid Brezhnev made it clear that the Soviet Union is decreasing the total nuclear strength of these means. What such a lessening of the total strength might mean can be assessed quite well. Soviet generals have been working together with representatives of the Pentagon at the talks on the limitation of strategic arms for many years and we are well aware of their competence and knowledge in the field.

General Akhromeyev then called for displaying good will and said that the Soviet proposals are a big headway in easing tension in the military field. This will b proved absolutely. Incidentally, in one matter the President was failed by his specialists--let's hope not deliberately. The president said that the new Soviet medium-range missiles have a far greater range than those in service. This is not true. A considerable part of the missiles that have been in service for a long time have the range no smaller than that of the missiles they are being replaced with.

Our proposals to reduce the number of medium-range missiles are described in the President's statement as unfeasible, General Akhromeyev said. But at the same time the President declared that the SS-20 missiles represent a special menace because they cannot be detected and destroyed by a preventive strike, if that were envisaged in the plans of American allies. Let's believe that the allies were mentioned for a good word, and actually, of course, the Pentagon plans were apparently meant [sentence as heard], it is a strange logic and reaction to our proposals to ease tension in the military field, limit arms and reduce the strategic medium-range missiles in Europe.

Leonid Brezhnev made the proposal of enormous significance to withdraw a large contingent of Soviet troops from central Europe unilaterally. Some in the West, like the British defense minister, Mr Pym, regard the Soviet Union's readiness to withdraw troops and arms from the German Democratic Republic as a propaganda maneuver. Here one can recall that at one time the Western countries at the Vienna talks on troop and armament reduction in central Europe proposed that we pull out 68,000 men and 1,700 tanks while the United States would withdraw 29,000 men, 1,000 nuclear units, 36 Pershing launchers and 54 nuclear weapon carrier aircraft. Then this approach was considered to be a positive one by the NATO representatives. But the unilateral measures undertaken by the Soviet Union to pull out 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks and other material are considered to be propaganda. No, this is not propaganda but realistic, most important constructive steps to ease military tension. All that's necessary is to reply to this initiative and not to await a further unilateral reduction of armaments on our part.

Showing a good example, we understandably retain the principle of equality and like security at talks, including the Vienna talks, which we are conducting and to all (?intent) will continue. We would like these talks to be more successful. Should the NATO countries decide to ignore the Soviet proposals and to step up their medium-range nuclear potential in Europe, striving to achieve military superiority, then they should remember what Leonid Brezhnev said in Berlin, that we would have to implement the necessary supplementary steps to strengthen our security. We have no other way out.

## Akhromeyev on NATO Buildup

LD152226 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

["To Halt the Mad Arms Race"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS--Military preparations of the NATO bloc, the build-up of its armaments, especially nuclear, is not a new problem. The stepped-up military aggressive preparations by the bloc and the arms race have been institutionalized by the governments of NATO states by the adoption, in 1978, of the long-term, 15-year military programme, Army General Sergey Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, said in the television programme "Studio 9". The United States and other NATO countries keep in Europe large medium-range strategic means. In addition, the United States has deployed there forward-based means. The quantity of the forward-based means alone is over 1,200 pieces. All these means are continuously being renovated and improved.

In the last 10 to 12 years, the NATO armed forces developed both quantitatively and especially qualitatively. Thus, the quantity of nuclear arms deployed in Europe as well as of the means of their delivery almost doubled over the period. Tactical aviation aircraft, missile systems, and atomic artillery of the land forces have been fully renovated. Their quantity increased 20 per cent.

Tactical missile systems previously in service with the NATO armies have now been replaced by more advanced missiles, for instance, by Pershing with its substantially greater range and accuracy. The land based troops are getting new tanks made in the United States, the FRG and Great Britain, which, by their chief characteristics--fire power, maneuverability and protection--are 1.5-2 times superior to the tanks in service with NATO troops today.

In tactical aviation, the present aircraft are being replaced by the most advanced fighter-bombers F-14 and F-15 capable of tackling the whole set of combat duties in any theatre of hostilities.

The leaders of the bloc, including, among others, U.S. Defence Secretary Brown do not conceal the fact that the NATO bloc is attempting to achieve, by the mid-eighties, an overall military superiority in Europe over the armed forces of the states party to the Warsaw Treaty. Simultaneously with the qualitative improvement of armaments, huge stockpiles of U.S. weapons are being created in Europe.

In the NATO countries, intensified military preparations are in full progress on a vast territory from the northern regions of Norway to Turkey.

In the Pentagon's plans for a further intensification of the arms race, Europe is no exception.

We are witness to such activities, at least of U.S. military leaders, on a global scale, and above all in the areas around the borders of the Soviet Union. Everybody knows about the buildup of U.S. military presence in Japan and preservation of U.S. bases in the latter's territory.

Military preparations are being stepped up by Japan itself. The champions of reviving its military potential no longer restrict themselves to staking on the numerous U.S. bases but rather create new ones jointly increasing the scale of their comprehensive military cooperation with the United States. U.S. troops, as is known, are still in South Korea.

Of late, the United States have stepped up the rates of their penetration in the ASEAN countries and attempts to transform the alliance, whose basis is essentially a peaceful one, into a military bloc.

In exposing the slanderous propaganda campaign conducted in the West about "aggressiveness" of the Soviet military doctrine, the army general said: "The Soviet military doctrine, representing the official viewpoint of the party and state leadership of our country on the country's defence from aggression, wholly and fully stems from the peace policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and our government. The Soviet Union, as has been repeatedly stated by General Secretary of the Central Committee of our party, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the Defence Council Leonid Brezhnev, has never had any intention to threaten anyone. Our country will never embark on the path of aggression. It will never raise the sword against other peoples.

In his speech in Berlin, Leonid Brezhnev set forth a broad program of measures aimed at contributing to both the political and military detente. These proposals contain real and quite new practical steps for reducing military confrontation in the world as a whole and especially in Europe.

Sergey Akhromeyev said, "If the NATO countries decide to ignore the Soviet proposals and embark on building-up their nuclear medium-range potential in Europe, striving after the attainment of military superiority, in this case, as Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech in Berlin, we would have to take indispensable additional steps to strengthen our security. We shall not have any other alternative."

Moscow Radio on 'Studio Nine'

LD131844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today Soviet television broadcast the latest "Studio Nine" program. Taking part in it were: Army General Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces; Valentin Mikhaylovich Falin, first deputy chief of the Department of International Information of the CPSU Central Committee; and Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, a leading political observer.

The subject of the program was the new initiative of the USSR with regard to the problems of military detente and disarmament, as set forth by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin. The participants in the "Studio Nine" program noted that the USSR came forward with this initiative at a time when the aggressive militarist circles would like to plant a mine under the edifice of peace in Europe and to upset the balance of forces that has come about on the continent.

NATO leaders, and U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown in particular, make no secret of the fact that the North Atlantic bloc is seeking overall military superiority in Europe over the states of the Warsaw Treaty by the mid-1980's.

Currently, in Western Europe there is a major concentration of medium-range strategic devices, as well as forward-based systems of the United States.

The number of forward-based devices alone--devices capable of striking Soviet territory--exceeds 1,200 such units. Moreover, all these devices are constantly being up-dated. But in no case do the plans for the additional deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe represent modernization. These are qualitatively new mass annihilation weapons systems for the solution of new strategic objectives.

If one is to elucidate what is happening, the point at issue--as the participants in the program noted--is the following: In accordance with the SALT II treaty, the Soviet Union and the United States accepted certain restrictive obligations with regard to the number of delivery vehicles and the number of warheads on these vehicles, and with regard to the parameters of the further development of strategic offensive weapons.

Now, the American side is in effect attempting to circumvent these restrictions as contained in SALT II by means of the so-called "Eurostrategic" weapons targeted on the territory of the Soviet Union. At issue are approximately 600 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles. However, nowhere in NATO publications is there any mention of the kind of warheads that will be on these missiles--single units or multiple independently targetable warheads.

The participants in the program also pointed to the fact that Europe does not constitute an exception in the Pentagon's plans with regard to a further escalation of the arms race.

The United States is acting on a global scale.

Brown recently uttered a very significant sentence. He said that in a sense, the border of the United States of America runs in a big arc spanning important regions from northern Norway to Japan and the Aleutian Islands. This kind of restructuring of the U.S. border, and the arms race, are covered up by a propaganda campaign about the so-called Soviet military threat.

In the opinion of the participants in the program, this campaign is perhaps the biggest hoax in the entire modern history of mankind. This hoax has been dealt a very serious blow by the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who again stressed that the Soviet Union is not seeking military superiority, that it never had nor has any intention of threatening any state or group of states.

The initiative of the Soviet Union, the participants in the program said, has evoked a great and positive response throughout the world. Therefore some people in the West would like to drown it in a sea of words, in fruitless discussion. However, they will not get any help from the Soviet Union. Our aim is not propaganda, but concrete, businesslike talks for the purpose of achieving genuine results in controlling the arms race.

[Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland at 1900 GMT on 13 October carries a report of the "Studio Nine" program adding the following: "Were we to act by the logic of the NATO countries, it was noted on this television program, were we moved by a concept of edge directed against edge, it would be more simple to say the following, banging a fist on the table: If things are like that, we will be able to retaliate. We will be able to retaliate in a weighty way, too, instead of withdrawing 1,000 tanks and up to 20,000 troops from the German Democratic Republic, instead of proposing other measures of trust, instead of offering major steps we are ready to take ourselves and which we urge others to take too.

["It took the political courage of the Soviet leaders to propose what President Brezhnev did. It is a display of the Soviet Union's determination despite designs by opponents of easier [as heard] tensions, despite an activization by the aggressive circles and even because of this activization to keep acting in the way outlined by the 24th and 25th Congresses of the Soviet Communist Party, acting in the interests of peace for the sake of promoting it. Today and in the future there is no bigger, more important task for us than this."]

'REAL PANIC' REIGNS ON WESTERN STOCK MARKETS

LD112123 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Real panic is reigning in the Western stock markets. Panic is running particularly high in the New York stock market. The situation in New York is reminiscent of the events of October 1929, which marked the start of the Great Depression of the thirties. Shares are being feverishly sold out and their rates are sharply declining. The American press has already named October 10 Black Wednesday. Yesterday more than 82 million shares changed hands, which is almost by 20 million up on the previous record figure of August 3, 1978.

There is one source of this phenomenon--the lack of confidence and confusion in the Western business world in connection with the sharp increase (by one per cent) by the U.S. Federal Reserve System of the banking credit rate (up to 12 per cent). A paradoxical situation has emerged. This measure might seem to reassure financiers.

The increase in the banking credit rate is a substantive method of toughening credit terms, regulating the mass of money in circulation and in this connection a weakening of inflation. But at the same time it means a decrease in credit funds at a time when U.S. economy is already creeping into an economic recession, is therefore fraught with a deterioration of this recession, and, consequently, a drop in production, a further growth of unemployment and growing burdens shouldered by the working people.

The government was forced to have recourse to this measure in connection with a new aggravation of the dollar crisis in recent days, a sharp decline in its rate as against the main currencies of the capitalist world and increase in the dollar price of gold. The position of the dollar has proved to be so serious that Washington was forced to take this measure to combat inflation even faced with a risk of increasing recession, and thus try to prop up the positions of the U.S. dollar.

The toughening of the credit terms, however, is in itself an insufficient measure. It will not have a considerable impact on the rate of inflation, whose causes are deeper, and which is connected in no small measure with the wastage of vast sums on military, i.e. unproductive purposes. This measure does not concern the problem of trade balance deficit, which is of great significance for the positions of the dollar. It is precisely this problem which underlies the "export" of depreciating dollars from the USA, their vast accumulation abroad only sharpens the dollar crisis. It is noteworthy that the money markets have shown a skeptical attitude to the measures of the United States by reacting to them with an increase in the price of gold and a drop in the dollar rate. It is precisely the prospect of a further deepening of recession in absence of guarantees of a strengthening of the positions of the American currency that caused such a nervous reaction in the Western stock exchanges. And the point is not only the unfavourable psychological climate increasing the speculative fever. Behind the stock exchange panic are the mounting financial and economic difficulties of the West.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS IN GENEVA

LD151436 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, October 15, TASS--A scheduled session of the Committee on Human Rights has opened in the Geneva Palace of Nations. The committee associates the states-signatories to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The committee was set up to examine reports of the states-parties to the covenant on the measures taken by them for the implementation of the rights recognized by this international document and the progress made by them in the implementation of these rights.

The parties to the covenant on civil and political rights are all the socialist states of Europe, including the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Belorussian SSR, as well as Mongolia.

As far as the USA and some other Western countries expressing by word of mouth solicitude for human rights are concerned they have so far failed to accede to the international covenant on civil and political rights.

The committee session is to examine a report of the Polish People's Republic.

PRAVDA VIEWS HISTORY, ROLE OF U.S. BASE AT GUANTANAMO

LD160811 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[M. Kalashnikov article under the rubric "Political Atlas": "On Foreign Soil"]

[Text] The American naval base at Guantanamo has existed on Cuban territory since early this century. At that time U.S. imperialism was still able to determine the destinies of small peoples as it thought necessary.

Immediately after its liberation from Spanish colonial domination Cuba fell under U.S. control. Literally a few weeks after the proclamation of the country's independence, in January 1899, it was occupied by American troops. The "price" for the withdrawal of the occupation forces was a number of "legislative acts" substantially restricting the young republic's sovereignty.

Thus in Cuba colonial dependence on Spain was replaced by virtually unlimited U.S. domination. American capital poured into the island. Suffice it to say that in the first 25 years after the independence war U.S. capital investments in Cuba increased nearly 25-fold.

In 1903 a treaty was concluded whereby the territory of the Guantanamo Base was leased to the United States "in perpetuity." It is now the oldest U.S. base abroad. Behind the fence which stretches for more than 27 km in the territory of an independent state there are several thousand American servicemen. Annually an average of 100 warships call in Guantanamo Bay. The base's provocative role increased after the victory of the Cuban revolution. In the 20 years since then U.S. Marine detachments have violated the republic's airspace and waters more than 12,000 times and incidents have been staged of which Cuban civilians and armed forces servicemen have been the victims. The base's military personnel played the most active part in the events of 1961, when the enemies of the Cuban revolution tried to land in the Bay of Pigs.

Alongside similar bases in Puerto Rico, Panama and other places, the Guantanamo Base has for many years been serving the imperialist aims of the United States, which seeks to control the Caribbean states.

NIKOLAYEV COMMENTS ON U.S. CARIBBEAN MANEUVERS, 'PSEUDOCRISIS'

LD152330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Pentagon is continuing large-scale military maneuvers in the Caribbean with the participation of 16 ships of the U.S. Atlantic fleet, including the atomic aircraft carrier Forrestal. At the conclusion of these maneuvers, which, it was announced, will last 2 weeks, an American landing party exercise is planned.

Here is a news commentary: "The Policy of Threats and Pressure." Its author, international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayev, notes that the landing will be carried out on 17 October at the American Guantanamo Base, which is on Cuban territory and occupied by the United States despite the will of the Cuban people. Three U.S. Navy landing ships have left Morehead City, North Carolina, and are sailing for the Caribbean. There are about 2,000 marines on board who will carry out the provocative landing in the area of Guantanamo and who will stay there, it is proposed, until mid-November. They are armed with tanks, howitzers, antitank weapons, mortars, heavy machineguns and other military hardware. As the American press notes, this is one of the biggest operations by the U.S. Marines since the Vietnam war.

The provocative show of strength is being led by the Caribbean operational command at the Key West Naval Base in Florida that has just been set up by decision of the President. Brown, the defense secretary, who recently paid an inspection visit to the base, stated that the aim of the maneuvers being carried out was to show the U.S. fighting capability in the Caribbean area which, historically, is a sphere of special concern for the United States.

All this clearly shows the reason for the hysterical campaign against Cuba which was recently launched in the United States. The pseudocrisis created by Washington, the myth about the threat to the United States, was necessary to justify American interference in the affairs of those countries of the Caribbean basin and Central America whose policies do not suit the United States.

This provocative (?saber-rattling) is aimed primarily against Cuba. And whatever the denials made in Washington now to the effect that the United States is not carrying gunboat diplomacy in the Caribbean Sea, facts tell quite another story. Indeed, it is a manifestation of the policy of crude blackmail, threat and the frightening of sovereign states. And citing a sphere of special American concern can in no way justify the essence of U.S. policy in the area. Acting in this way, the United States is creating a new hotbed of tension and is turning the Caribbean basin into a power keg with all the attendant consequences. And this cannot but provoke grave concern among the world public.

TASS REPORTS U.S. SENATE FOREIGN AID BILL

LD131353 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The U.S. Senate has approved a bill on allocating money for a program of military and economic "aid" to foreign states which is one of the main instruments of American military political expansion abroad. The senators allocated for the purpose 8,100 million dollars in 1980 fiscal year. The lion's share of the allocations is intended for meeting military-economic needs of Israel which is American imperialism's stronghold in the Middle East. Tel Aviv will get 1,000 million dollars for a further build-up of its military machine and 785 million dollars for economic aims. Turned down under the pressure of Zionist lobby was the proposal by Senator Mark Hatfield to cut through symbolically military aid to Israel in protest against its use of American arms in destroying civilian population of Lebanon. The new "friends" of the United States in Cairo will get their bit for the betrayal of the interests of the Arab people. 750 million dollars will be allocated to the As-Sadat regime as economic aid, and 50 per cent less than to Israel for military needs, mainly to purchase outdated American arms. Any aid whatsoever has been denied at the same time to such countries as Syria and Libya which are in the vanguard of Arab peoples' struggle against consequences of the Israeli aggression.

The bill envisages to allocate 250 million dollars to Turkey and 200 million dollars to Greece. The United States seeks to tie these countries stronger to the NATO chariot. An amendment which attaches a number of political strings on aid to any country of the Western Hemisphere has been included in to the bill by proposal of Senator Robert Dole. The principle of sovereignty of these countries is thus most unceremoniously flouted. The bill was handed over to the House-Senate Conference Committee to gear it to the version which was earlier adopted by the lower chanber.

SENATE REPORT SAYS U.S. SHOULD NOT PLAY 'CHINA CARD'

LD131950 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 13, TASS--A report on the results of the April visit to China by a delegation of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of U.S. Congress has been released here. The report indicates that Beijing leaders used the meeting with members of the U.S. delegation to emphasize once again their hostility to the Soviet Union which they regard as "the chief threat to China's security," as well as to Vietnam. Since the death of Mao Zedong, the report's authors point out, China did not display any inclination to respond to Soviet steps to improve relations. The anti-Soviet thrust of China's foreign policy is one element of Mao's legacy which has been preserved intact by the present Chinese leadership. The Beijing leaders themselves do not wish to normalise relations with the USSR. At the same time, they wish to complicate the Soviet-U.S. relations. The report notes that one of the objectives of Beijing in deciding to normalise relations with the United States is to obtain U.S. support in its confrontation with the Soviet Union. We consider, the report's authors write in this connection, that it would be a mistake on the part of the United States to think that it can resolve its problems within the framework of relations with the USSR by playing "the China card." We must not cherish illusions, the authors continue, that we can or ought to manipulate China against the Soviet Union. In their opinion, the United States must strive for better and stable relations with the USSR in order to preserve peace in the world. The report also notes that China desires to obtain military technology and some types of weapons in the West.

KAHN'S TV REMARKS ON U.S. ENERGY PROBLEMS REPORTED

LD151228 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 15, TASS--The remarks by U.S. Presidential Adviser Alfred Kahn and other figures made on national television on Sunday indicate that there is no unanimity in the United States on how the economic crisis rocking the country can be dealt with. Alfred Kahn claimed that a way out of the "energy impasse" lies through pursuing a consistent course for energy saving. He also said that the administration intends to examine thoroughly the activity of U.S. oil monopolies as the price of oil products in the USA grows much faster than the oil prices in the world market. Some U.S. businessmen expressed doubt that the an [as received] austerity policy would help the United States overcome the energy crisis. In their opinion, the energy problem of the United States can be resolved, if the U.S. administration succeeds in reaching agreement on the development of Mexican oilfields with the participation of U.S. capital and use of Mexican manpower. Meanwhile, facts indicate that the situation on the energy front of the USA continues deteriorating. U.S. Undersecretary of Energy James O'Leary has recently admitted that already this winter the Americans will be faced with a choice between food and heating. The "robbery of the century", as the conspiracy of monopolies together with former U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger is called here, has already been exposed in the USA. He talked everywhere that the import of oil to the USA was declining, while monopolies were storing up for a time oil products and forcing up their prices. So it is obvious that nothing new will come of the investigation, about which Alfred Kahn spoke. As far as Mexico's oil resources, at which U.S. monopolies are looking enviously, are concerned, the Government of Mexico is consistently pursuing a line of their use in the first place for its own national interests and does not wish to become an energy appendange of the United States. The difficulties of the United States on the "energy front" have been caused by the greed of U.S. monopolies and their striving to restore the colonial order, when it was possible to exploit without control the mineral wealth of other countries.

CHINA

HUA'S ARRIVAL IN PARIS NOTED

LD151216 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Paris, October 15, TASS--Premier of the PRC State Council Hua Guofeng has arrived on an official visit here today. He is also to visit the FRG, Britain and Italy.

SINO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS ON RELATIONS TO OPEN 17 OCT

LD161040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow--The first plenary session of the delegations of the USSR and of China, whose task it is to negotiate on normalization of interstate relations, will be held in Moscow tomorrow. Informed quarters are describing this meeting as the official beginning of the talks. The meetings to date between Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev and Wang Youping, who are leading the delegations, have been devoted to preparatory talks.

However, during the preliminary talks the negotiators have not been able to work out an agenda for the talks, a task to which they devoted five preparatory meetings. The differences in the approach to individual issues of normalization could not be overcome, but it has been decided that the talks should start despite this.

This was confirmed by the Soviet news agency TASS in its comment today on the preparatory meetings and on the forthcoming negotiations, in which reference is made in a polemical tone to the recent comment by the Moscow correspondent's office of the Chinese news agency NCNA. The Chinese agency shed an unfavorable light on the circumstances militating against the composition of the agenda.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SINO-SOVIET TALKS SCORED

LD160756 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

["Concerning a XINHUA Commentary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 16, TASS--A XINHUA agency commentary on the Soviet-Chinese talks, which had begun in Moscow, was issued in Beijing a few days ago. Quoting its Moscow correspondent, the agency distorted the positions of the sides and accordingly presented the situation at the talks in a distorted light, to say no more.

What is the real state of affairs? A TASS correspondent has learned the following from informed Soviet circles:

During the preliminary correspondence, the sides held an exchange of opinion on the subject and aims of the Soviet-Chinese talks. They expressed similar positions concerning the paramount importance of working out at the talks principles of mutual relations between the two states. Each side stated also some other considerations.

After the arrival of the Chinese government delegation in Moscow a number of preliminary meetings were held to concert procedural questions and the order of decision of the tasks of the talks.

As reported earlier, appropriate understandings were reached on procedural questions. Several meetings were held to determine the order of consideration of questions.

As a result of a comparison of views and businesslike discussion, the delegation agreed to begin plenary sessions at which each side could raise those questions it regarded as necessary. Proceeding from the subject and aims of the talks, the Soviet Government delegation pointed out that it regarded as the main question the working out of principles of mutual relations between the USSR and the PRC.

Such are the facts.

Now about the creation of a favourable atmosphere for the talks. The XINHUA agency complains against critical Soviet press statements on China's policy. Did the agency not make a mistake concerning the address of this rebuke? Who after all engages in propaganda which by no means creates a "favourable atmosphere"? The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO alone in August carried 160 anti-Soviet items, in September 177 and in the first ten days of October about 60. Several dozen newspapers and magazines in China spread anti-Soviet smear items daily. Indeed, whose house is of glass must not throw stones at another's.

HONGQI ARTICLE ON PRC ECONOMY REVIEWED

LD152232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Beijing: The magazine HONGQI, press organ of the CCP Central Committee, has published an article in its October edition by the famous Chinese economist, (Xien Chao), which sums up the results of the economic development of the PRC over 30 years. The writer of the article concludes that China achieved the greatest successes in the first 5-year period from 1953 through 1957. Sensible methods of managing the economy and steady rates in developing production were characteristic of this period. At that time (Xien Chao) notes, we were learning from the Soviet Union and were implementing a line of priority development for the heavy industry. With the assistance of the USSR 156 basic industrial enterprises were built in China and thereby the initial foundation for socialist industrialization was created. The successes, the writer states, were tremendous. In the words of (Xien Chao), it is correct to emphasize heavy industry in the process of socialist construction. The rates of growth of industrial and agricultural production in that period were the highest and steadiest in the entire time that the PRC has existed.

The writer of the article notes that in the subsequent 22 years a marked drop in the rates of growth of industrial production, a considerable reduction in economic efficiency and a slow-down in the rates of agricultural development were observed in China. This hardly kept pace with the growth of the population. In addition, when economic plans were compiled, attention was not paid to improving the life of people. During the Great Leap Forward which began after the first 5-year period, (Xien Chao) notes, objective laws of economic development were grossly violated. As a result, serious disproportions arose in the national economy and the standard of living of the working people dropped noticeably. The author continues by saying that during the years of the Cultural Revolution agriculture stagnated and there was a considerable drop in output in industry. The damage done to the national economy by the Cultural Revolution, (Xien Chao) says, was even deeper than that resulting from the Great Leap Forward. It is still felt by many Chinese industrial enterprises. Depicting the situation in the Chinese economy in the 3-year period after the gang of four was removed (Xien Chao) admits that even in these years events took place which led to further exacerbating the disproportions in the economy.

BAKHTAR CITED ON FOILING OF KABUL PLOT

LD161050 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 16, TASS--The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has distributed a report of the security organs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the discovery of a counterrevolutionary conspiracy. In the evening of October 14, the report says, armed forces suppressed in the vicinity of Kabul an action of a group of reactionaries and foreign agents, supporting them, under the direction of Gholam Mohammad Farhad, resigned lieutenant-general 'Abdolmajid Spinghar and others. The plotters were arrested and are now under investigation.

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT CITED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD151926 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Dacca, October 15, TASS--President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh said speaking in a "Far Eastern Economic Review" weekly interview that the main trend of the foreign policy pursued by Bangladesh consists in the development of friendship and ensuring stability in the region. The (?pursuit) of these aims, he said, is an indispensable condition for the advancement of Bangladesh. Bangladesh considers nonparticipation in any military bloc and reservation of good relations with the states of the region to be its contribution to the strengthening of international stability.

Answering a question concerning Bangladesh-Soviet relations, Ziaur Rahman pointed out their high level and good prospects for development.

CPSU SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO INDIAN CP'S DANGE

LD150833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[CPSU Central Committee greetings message to Shripad Amrit Dange, chairman of the Communist Party of India National Council, on his 80th birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Shripad Amrit Dange, chairman of the Communist Party of India National Council:

Dear Comrade Shripad Amrit Dange!

The CPSU Central Committee sends you, as an eminent figure in the communist, workers and national liberation movement, warm fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on your 80th birthday.

Soviet communists know you as a consistent internationalist and active fighter against imperialism, for your motherland's national independence, and for the Indian working people's vital interests. They assess highly your activity in strengthening the traditional fraternal friendship between our parties and between the Soviet and Indian peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Shripad Amrit Dange, good health and successes in your noble activity for the Indian working people's welfare and for peace, democracy and socialism.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

KUNAYEV RECEIVES GDR DELEGATION LED BY HAGER IN ALMA-ATA

AU151702 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received a GDR delegation, headed by Hager, SED Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, which arrived in Alma-Ata to participate in GDR culture days in the USSR on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR. Present at the reception were Ott, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, Ragnitz, Culture Department chief in the SED Central Committee; Hoffmann, SED Central Committee member and GDR minister of culture; (Kanz), chairman of the GDR Writers Association; Sitte, chairman of the GDR Association of Graphic Artists; Schulmeister, GDR Kulturbund first secretary; and (Kantor), leader of an amateur theater in (?Cottbus). In a friendly and cordial conversation Comrade Kunayev told the guests the great successes attained by Kazakhstan in the development of industry, agriculture, of the entire economy and culture owing to the Leninist nationality policy pursued by the CPSU, and spoke about the progress made in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and about the inviolable friendship and brotherhood between the peoples of the USSR and the GDR. Hager spoke about the achievements scored by the German people in building socialism and noted the great importance of the constantly strengthening links between our countries. The head of the delegation particularly stressed the great importance of the visit paid recently to the GDR by Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and of his constructive proposals aimed at further detente. Hager thanked [his host] for the warm reception given to the delegation in Kazakhstan. Participating in the conversation were Imashev and Miroshkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee secretaries; Aukhadiyev, Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary; Zhanybekov, Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman; (Grechuk), responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee; Kondrashev, deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Department in the USSR Ministry of Culture; and others.

Today Kazakhstan's creative intelligentsia met the GDR delegation in Friendship House. The audience was addressed by Hager, SED Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. The guests visited the glory memorial in the Pamfilov Guards Park and laid flowers at the eternal flame. They inspected the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Palace, the republic's State Museum of Art and the [abbreviation indistinct] sports complex, and toured places of interest in Kazakhstan's capital city. In the afternoon they visited the Kazakh Abay State Academic Opera and Ballet House to attend a concert in honor of the GDR and USSR artists.

SHITIKOV MEETS WITH POLAND'S SZYDLAK

LD161053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Ties Expanding"]

[Text] A meeting took place 10 October between A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society central board, and J. Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society main board. Questions of further deepening cooperation between the fraternal friendship societies were discussed.

K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was present at the meeting.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS 'ANTI-DETENTE' AIMS OF HUA'S W. EUROPE TRIP

LD152358 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Zinoviy Mirskiy commentary: "Beijing and Western Europe"]

[Text] Hua Guofeng, chairman of the PRC State Council, has begun his visit to Western Europe. Exchanges of visits by statesmen are now part and parcel of international life and the development of contacts between Western Europe and China, which has recently reached unprecedented dimensions, is no exception to the rule. But there are visits and visits.

Replying at the end of last year to Jimmy Carter's message informing him of the normalization of American-Chinese relations, Leonid Brezhnev stated that the Soviet Union always recommends the development of normal relations between countries. It remains to be seen, the Soviet leader emphasized, on what basis this normalization is being carried out and what the objectives of the two sides are. This is not a rhetorical question, particularly if one takes into account the hegemonistic nature of China's foreign policy and its hostility to detente in Europe and the world. China's aggression against Vietnam this year is the most obvious demonstration of that policy. Interviewed by the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU, Von Baudissin, director of the Hamburg Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy, stressed that the Chinese invasion of Vietnam confirmed the Soviet assessment that China represents a new and particularly dangerous factor in world politics.

During a news conference in Beijing on 8 October, Hua Guofeng spoke in somewhat reserved terms of peace and detente, as well as about the aims of his visit to Western Europe. Although there was no deliberate attack--typical of Beijing--on European security, the AFP correspondent stressed in his commentary that the Chinese leaders' stand on detente had not changed in any practical sense. They are still opposed to it and consider it to be nonexistent.

However, Western Europe's understandable distrust of Beijing's foreign policy, arising from its aggressive acts in Southeast Asia, forced the Chinese leader to modify his usual language so that it would fit the state of opinion in public circles, with a lot of stress laid on peace and detente in Europe. The moderate terms chosen by Hua Guofeng just before his visit to Western European countries were dictated by the desire to mitigate, by however little, Maoist China's political and moral isolation.

Nonetheless, it was not difficult to detect in them the same antidetente tone of voice, in particular the references to Western Europe's opposition to Eastern Europe. Thus Hua Guofeng once again picked up the propaganda line about the establishment of a powerful, united Western Europe, ascribing the same meaning to this formula as that given to it by European militarists; arming Western Europe so as to achieve NATO military supremacy on the European Continent and creating an explosive situation in the region at the expense of security. The same aim is pursued by another of Hua Guofeng's propaganda lines, in which he hypocritically sympathizes with the German people's aspiration to reunite their fatherland. What is this but a call for a review of the Helsinki (?options) and the treaties concluded between Federal Germany and the European socialist countries establishing the border between Federal Germany and Democratic Germany and the Oder-Neisse border?

In this line of thinking, one recalls a statement made at the time by RENMIN RIBAO: if a world war breaks out, Europe will become the theater for it. This hypothesis was always close to the hearts of the Beijing hegemonists. They hoped, and still hope today, to provoke a clash which will transform the heavily populated industrial areas of Eastern and Western Europe and the United States into ruins, while China, with its billion inhabitants, will be able to conserve and multiply its military and economic potential until it is strong enough to establish its hegemony over the world.

This idea finds implicit expression in the Chinese leader's constant desire to forge contacts first of all with representatives of the European military business world. To get modern weapons and military technology--that is the vital aim pursued by Beijing. This shows it is prepared to promote exchanges with Western European countries. It is no coincidence that Western Europe has recently been inundated with Chinese emissaries interested in opportunities for acquiring modern weapons.

The desire to gobble up mouthfuls of armaments at a time when the world is advancing along the path of detente is certainly no indication of a peaceful disposition. In the same way, Beijing's current displays of diplomatic deference toward Western Europe will not succeed in dissipating the feelings of uneasiness and distress over peace and security aroused by the Chinese leaders' militaristic and hegemonistic ambitions.

ECEVIT GOVERNMENT LOSES PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITY IN TURKEY

LD152348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Ihsan Mustafayev reports from Ankara: The preliminary results of the partial elections to the upper chamber of the Turkish legislature, the Senate, and of the by-elections for five deputies of the lower chamber have been declared. The ruling Republican People's Party has suffered a serious defeat having lost 11 seats in the Senate. A considerable victory was won by the main opposition Justice Party headed by former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel. This party had its deputies elected to all five vacant deputy seats in the lower chamber of the legislature and also increased the number of its deputies in the Senate by 15. Thus, Bulent Ecevit's government has lost its parliamentary majority.

The matter of the resignation of the government, the prime minister said at a press conference given by him today, will be tackled at a session of the party's leading council, the Council of Ministers. Answering reporters' questions about the reasons for the defeat of the Republican People's Party Ecevit said that his government had not managed to cope with all the difficult problems which it had taken on its shoulders. These problems had caused the fall of the previous government which had created them.

Informed political circles fear the possibility of prolonged government and political crisis in the country.

GREEK-USSR ECONOMIC PACT RAISES COOPERATION TO 'NEW LEVEL'

LD122114 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 12, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Kumanchev writes: The agreement on economic and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Greece, signed in Moscow, will give a new impulse to developing Soviet-Greek business relations. This is the first such agreement in the history of the two countries. It is to play an important role in the expansion of bilateral economic ties on a stable and long-term basis.

The Soviet Union intends to facilitate the development of productive forces in Greece. It has been agreed that in the course of ten months specialists of the two countries will prepare a feasibility report on the construction in Greece of an alumina plant with a capacity of 600,000 tons a year. This will be a state-owned enterprise and its output will be used in the interests of the country as a whole.

In accordance with the agreement the two sides will develop business ties in a wide field. This will include deliveries of complete industrial plant, the drawing up of technical and economic documentation and designing of industrial installations. Both sides expressed the desire to exchange more actively patents, licences, know-how and other scientific-technical documentation. The further development of economic ties between the two countries will be facilitated by the mixed Soviet-Greek commission on economic and technical cooperation. The two countries reached agreement on the establishment of this commission during the recent visit to the USSR by the Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis. The USSR voiced readiness to expand Soviet-Greek trade and economic relations and displayed understanding of the desire of the Greek side to import from the Soviet Union in the future electricity, natural gas and to continue importing oil.

The successful implementation of the agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece and its filling with concrete, tangible content will serve the further all-round development of ties between the two countries and raise the Soviet-Greek trade and economic relations to a qualitatively new level.

SPANISH OFFICIAL LAUDS WORK OF JOINT COMMISSION ON SCIENCE

LD151936 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS--Soviet-Spanish cooperation is successfully developing in the most diverse fields, Jose Louis Pardos, a high-ranking official at Spain's Foreign Ministry, has told a TASS correspondent.

He participated in the work of the first session of Soviet-Spanish inter-government commission on scientific and technological cooperation in Moscow. Commenting on the outcome of the session, he said: "It was a very useful meeting. It was the first session since the setting up of the commission, helping to chart the specific areas for scientific and technological cooperation between Spain and the USSR in the field of energy, agriculture, oceanology, non-ferrous metallurgy, health and applied and fundamental research. We regard exchanging experience with the USSR in all of these fields as mutually useful," Jose Louis Pardos said. He informed that the second session of the Soviet-Spanish commission, to be held next year, will enable both sides to specify the programme of scientific and technological cooperation.

Jose Louis Pardos has described the Moscow session as a concrete result of the implementation of agreements on scientific and technological cooperation signed at the beginning of this year. The agreement is of major importance for Spain and the USSR, he stressed.

FINNISH DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES MOSCOW

LD121421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] E. Uusitalo, deputy prime minister of the Republic of Finland, arrived in Moscow 9 October on an official visit.

MORE ON VISIT OF SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

Exchange of Views at Talks

LD151956 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS--Talks began in the Kremlin on Monday between members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR;--Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU CC, and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

During the talks which are being held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of views on the state of and prospects for the development of Soviet-Syrian relations as well as on a number of topical international problems.

The participants in the talks emphasized the importance of traditional meetings of the leaders of the USSR and Syria, during which ways for further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Syrian peoples are determined, and the two countries' actions aimed at strengthening universal peace and security are coordinated.

The sides began discussion of the situation in the Middle East and matters connected with the establishment of a just and lasting peace there. Expressed was a deep concern of the sides over the dangerous development of the situation in the area as a result of the intrigues of imperialism, Israel and their henchmen, the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty which contradicts the vital interests of all Arab peoples and creates serious obstacles to a just comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Emphasized in this connection was a special importance of strengthening the cohesion and unity of Arab countries, of all patriotic forces of the Arab world on the common platform of condemnation of the anti-Arab collusion and resolute struggle against the intrigues of imperialist, Zionism and Arab reaction, in defence of the legitimate rights of and interests of the Arabs. In the conviction of the participants in the talks, the decisions of all-Arab conferences in Baghdad remain such a basis.

Kremlin Dinner

LD151740 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR on Monday gave a dinner in the Kremlin in honour of Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of Syria. He arrived in Moscow for an official friendly visit at the head of a Syrian party-and-government delegation.

The dinner was attended on the Soviet side by Aleksey Kosygin, Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov, Boris Ponomarev, Nikolay Tikhonov, and by other officials.

Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Hafiz al-Asad made speeches at the dinner.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

## Dinner Speech by Al-Asad

JN152114 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Oct 79 JN

[Text of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's speech at a dinner given by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR in his honor at the Kremlin on 15 October 1979--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, dear friends:

We meet here again within the framework of political consultations which we have been accustomed to conduct between the leaderships of our two countries based on the ties of friendship and cooperation which exist between us. Our previous meetings were characterized by mutual understanding, identical viewpoints and a joint concern that these meetings achieve their objectives to strengthen relations between Syria and the Soviet Union and to serve the causes we are defending. I am confident that our present meeting will be a continuation of this course and, in its turn, will achieve the objectives sought by these meetings, in the forefront being the continued development of cooperation between the two countries in all spheres and the strengthening of our joint efforts for achieving a just peace in the Middle East and bolstering the cause of peace in the world.

The development of relations between Syria, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the bases of equality, mutual respect and common interests are part of the principles of our foreign policy. On this occasion I have the pleasure of expressing our deep satisfaction in Syria with the development of cooperation between our two countries. I also express our appreciation for the support the Soviet Union is offering for the Arab nations' struggle and its just cause and to enable it to confront the imperialist-Zionist conspiracies.

Time has proved that our cooperation is based on loyalty and a commitment to principles. Our present meeting takes place while our Arab nation is confronting a conspiracy whose broad lines were concocted in Camp David with the aim of entrenching Israeli occupation of our Arab occupied territories and liquidating the Palestinian issue through a feeble solution represented by so-called autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

It is not surprising that our nation faces a conspiracy hatched by Zionism and supported by imperialism. What is strange and painful is that an Arab regime has become a party to this conspiracy. The Camp David parties believed that the participation of the As-Sadat regime would make the implementation of their scheme easier and would enable them to drag other Arab countries to the pit of humiliation and capitulation. The Camp David parties were disappointed and their calculations were reversed. They found that the As-Sadat regime remained isolated after this regime had done its best to wrest Egypt from the body of the Arab homeland.

The Arab front of steadfastness and confrontation was formed as the first positive and effective Arab move to confront the Camp David conspiracy. At the ninth Arab summit conference, our nation adopted a position of solidarity dictated by the responsibility of confrontation of the dangers threatening it. The Arab nation announced its categorical rejection of the capitulatory course adopted by the As-Sadat regime through As-Sadat's separate peace with the enemy and his agreement with a partial settlement at the expense of the Arab nation's interests.

The As-Sadat regime has put itself in a capitulatory position, and things are now out of its hands. The As-Sadat regime has allowed Israel to wrest concession after concession from it, and it was forced to place Sinai's oil wealth at the disposal of Israel, which continues to occupy Arab territories, including parts of Sinai itself.

As-Sadat has betrayed Arab trust and the Palestinian people. He acted as if he represents the Palestinian people and accepted the autonomy plan as a solution within the framework of Israeli claims that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are Israeli property for good. As-Sadat also relinquished Arab Jerusalem and recognized it as Israel's capital.

Playing with words cannot conceal facts. Those who hatched the Camp David conspiracy in the name of peace have committed a great crime against the cause of peace because they have created new obstacles on the road to peace which were not present before and because the Camp David course has encouraged Israel to become more intransigent and to indulge in its opposition to the just peace which it never sought in the first place or at any other time.

Just peace in the Middle East has its clear bases, as approved by the international community and asserted by the UN resolutions. This just peace cannot be achieved without full Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab areas occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and without regaining the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their state on their homeland and their right to return home.

Just peace cannot be achieved by a partial solution created and adopted by the United States, which is trying to impose this solution on the Arabs through consolidating Israel's military strength and conceding to all the Israeli demands at the expense of Arab rights.

The Camp David sides tried, through intimidation and temptation, to drag other Arab sides to the capitulationist negotiations. However, they completely failed to do so. These sides tried to peddle their plots against the Arab nation through the tactics of oppression, murder and destruction. Hence, the occupation authorities in the Palestinian lands escalated their ferociousness. The blood of many people was spilled in southern Lebanon. The barbaric Israeli raids with American weapons were one of the bitter fruits of Camp David. The Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon was a criminal attempt to create a new problem for the Arabs to divert their attention from confronting the Camp David plot.

I would like to assert to you, friends, that such tactics will only enhance our determination to uphold our rights and to defend them with all our strength. We are confident that we are not alone in our struggle. We have sincere friends who support our struggle and the rights of our nation. The Soviet Union has always been at the top of these sincere friends.

In the summit conference of the nonalined countries, most countries of the world supported the just Arab struggle and condemned in the strongest terms the policy of the partial settlement with which As-Sadat's regime got involved under the auspices of the United States. These countries emphasized in the clearest terms that there can be no solution to the problem of Israeli aggression and of the Palestine issue unless the Palestine issue is regarded as the crux of the Middle East problem and the essence of the Arab-Israeli dispute, as well as regarding the Palestine issue and the Middle East problem as being inseparable when it comes to tackling or resolving them. Therefore, the solution cannot be made indivisible or made to include some, but not all, sides of the dispute. Furthermore, the solution cannot be based on restricting it to certain reasons behind the dispute while overlooking the other reasons. Peace must include all sides and must eliminate all reasons behind the dispute. It must also be a just peace.

Friends, our struggle for the sake of our cause reinforces our belief that world peace is inseparable. World peace cannot be established as long as there are peoples suffering from oppression, colonialism and exploitation.

Peace cannot be established as long as tension in international relations continues. Proceeding from this conviction, we support the liberation movements and the struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe against the racist regimes. We also support the efforts being made for achieving international relaxation. In this connection, we saw in the signing of the SALT II agreement a step on the path of relaxation. We also saw in the proposals made by President Brezhnev in his Berlin speech an expression of the Soviet Union's peaceful policy and sincere efforts to expand the process of detente and to prepare the way for new international relations based on respect for the rights of peoples.

Friends, please allow me to express, in my own name and on behalf of the Syrian Arab delegation, our sincerest thanks for the welcome you have accorded us. As usual, we have been accustomed to being accorded a warm welcome and reception by you. You have expressed to us the feelings of amity which characterize Syrian Arab-Soviet relations.

I would like to convey to you and to the peoples of the Soviet Union the sincerest regards of our people, who are eager to continue to consolidate friendship with you. I would like to express my confidence that this visit will contribute to strengthening further the already strong relations between our two countries as well as strengthening further the causes which we believe in and defend.

Finally, I greet Comrade Aleksey Kosygin and wish him health and happiness. I greet the peoples of the Soviet Union and wish them further success in all aspects of life. I greet the Syrian Arab-Soviet friendship.

Commentary on Visit

LD151508 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] The official cordial visit of the Secretary General of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the Soviet Union began today. He is leading a Syrian party-government delegation. President Hafiz al-Asad belongs to those Arab leaders who consider the policy of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community a strategic line and an imperative matter for the success of the Arab national liberation movement. It is known that the Syrian president has frequently visited the Soviet Union. His personal relations with the Soviet leaders have become traditionally good. Every high level Soviet-Syrian meeting leads to deepening the mutual understanding and to broadening Soviet-Syrian cooperation in various vital important spheres. It is worth pointing out that Syria rightly appreciates genuine friendship. Soviet-Syrian realtions through their history have not been disturbed by anything at all. Those relations are distinguished by the mutual consideration of the needs, the potentials and the tasks placed before each side. These relations are built on the basis of the broad unity of the interests of our two people and two countries in the struggle against imperialism, injustice [word indistinct] and for freedom, independence and social progress.

In this respect the effectiveness of Soviet-Syrian cooperation has been tested in crisis conditions. The present visit of the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the Soviet Union is taking place in complex circumstances created by the separate capitulation deals in the Middle East. It is worth mentioning that Syria is in the vanguard of the Arabs' struggle against these deals in defense of their usurped rights. Syria's solid and steadfast policy enjoys total support from the Soviet Union. Naturally a wide scope for coordinating measures and cooperation become obvious. Syria devotes utmost importance to cooperation with the Soviet Union in settling the questions of social and economic development complicated by Israel's aggressive actions and the intrigue of the pro-imperialist reactionary forces.

SYRIAN COMMUNIST LEADER LAUDS SOVIET SUPPORT

LD151929 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Damascus October 15 TASS--The Syrian people is profoundly grateful to the Soviet people for its permanent support to Syria and all progressive forces in the Middle East and the world over, said General Secretary of the Syrian Communist Party CC Khalid Bakdash. The very existence of the Soviet Union having enormous material and manpower resources and enjoying well-deserved prestige the world over constitutes an important factor in the aid to the peoples fighting for national independence and preservation of universal peace.

The day-to-day political, economic and military support of the peoples fighting against imperialist aggression, for strengthening national independence in all fields, he said, is highly appreciated by the Arab peoples. The visit of President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Republic to Moscow is graphic evidence of the invariable stand of the Soviet Union, its firm course for doing its internationalist duty and principledness in implementing the policy of peace and progress. At the same time, it is a fresh confirmation of the strong ties between the peoples of Syria and the Soviet Union and full mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

On the eve of this visit, Khalid Bakdash pointed out in a TASS interveiw, meetings were held of the central leadership of the Progressive National Front, which adopted a number of important decisions intended to create favourable conditions, to ensure a further rise in the economy and living standards of the country's population.

The Syrian people sees in the decisions of the Progressive National Front an important positive step forward. Their implementation will help eliminate many problems of Syria's home policy. Our country plays a signal role in the struggle of the Arab nations against U.S. imperialism, international Zionism and As-Sadat's treacherous course. It is precisely these forces that are trying to pressure Syria in an attempt to make it sidetrack from the path it has chosen and put an end to progressive transformations in the country. With this aim political, economic and military methods are used.

To frustrate the Camp David accords directed at subordinating the Middle East region to U.S. interests, the central leadership of the Progressive National Front, Khalid Bakdash stressed, has adopted a number of measures to strengthen Arab unity and consolidate all progressive forces in the region, for struggle against the U.S.-Israeli-As-Sadat Middle East settlement plans.

USSR-SYRIAN TALKS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION BEGIN

LD161103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Soviet-Syrian talks begin in the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations 10 October within the framework of the fourth session of the Soviet-Syrian Standing Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation.

The Soviet part of the commission is headed by S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the Syrian part by G. Huraniyah, Syrian minister of state for planning affairs.

ARMED CLASHES CONTINUE IN KORDESTAN

LD152205 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran October 15 TASS--Armed clashes between Kurdish rebels and government troops are going on in Iranian Kordestan.

According to a report of the newspaper BAMDAD, intensive exchanges of fire took place in Mahabad until late at night. Rebels made an attack on the headquarters of the 'Guards of the Islamic Revolution', the military garrison and the regiment of gendarmerie in that city. There are killed and wounded on both sides. Rebels for several hours also besieged yesterday a unit of the corps of the 'Guards of the Islamic Revolution' in the city of Saneh.

M.R. Shakiba, governor general of Kordestan province, in an interview with the newspaper BAMDAD reported that rebels blew up a bomb in the building of the governor's office in Sanandaj. Hashem Sabbaghian, Iranian minister of the interior, in an interview with the newspaper Tehran TIMES pointed out that armed clashes in Kordestan become increasingly fierce and emphasised that the government still prefers looking for political, not military, ways to solve the Kurdish problem. Touching upon the situation in Marivan, the governor of Marivan said the situation is very complex. There is a shortage of police and gendarmes, and the 'Guards of the Islamic Revolution' that are in the city cannot act effectively.

H. Dzariri, governor general of the Iranian province of Sistan and Baluchestan, in an interview with the Tehran TIMES said that the chiefs of many armed tribes of the province had not so far showed their intention to surrender arms. He said if they go on refusing to surrender arms to government bodies voluntarily, the amnesty which was earlier announced by Imam Khomeyni will be cancelled. The governor general pointed out that the local authorities continue talks with tribal chiefs and have not so far lost hope for reaching a compromise. The government is fully in control of the situation in the area.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PDRY 10 OCTOBER

LD161101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Departure of Delegation"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by M.Z. Shakirov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Bashkirskiy Obkom, left Moscow for Aden 10 October at the invitation of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The delegation will take part in celebrating the 16th anniversary of the 14 October revolution and the first anniversary of the founding of the Yemen Socialist Party.

PDRY LEADER TO VISIT USSR 'END OF OCTOBER'

LD152206 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 16, TASS--'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), is to arrive in the Soviet Union at the end of October this year for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

DEMICHEV, VATCHENKO, KATUSHEV ATTEND PDRY AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD152222 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS--The ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Soviet Union, 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, today gave a reception on the occasion of Yemen's national holiday--Revolution Day and the first anniversary of the Socialist Party of Yemen.

The reception was attended by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburoau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, Aleksey Vatchenko, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

MOSCOW URGES ISRAEL TO FOLLOW SUIT IN FORCE REDUCTIONS

TA140836 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 13 Oct 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The peace-loving public all over the world was very interested in the Soviet Union's new peace initiative in regard to arms and armed forces limitation in Europe as expressed in Brezhnev's speech during the jubilee celebrations in Berlin. Let us remind our listeners that the Soviet leader declared that within 1 year the Soviet Union would withdraw 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from the GDR, as well as a certain number of other pieces of military equipment. Clearly, a unilateral decision on limiting the number of armed forces in central Europe, where the forces of the Soviet Union and its allies are confronted with the NATO forces, is not an easy one. Nevertheless, our country made such a decision and demonstrated good will. The world public discovered that in all major aspects of the fight for a military armistice in Europe the Soviet Union proposes new constructive solutions, additional steps whose aim is to decrease the danger of war, to make the lives of the European nations more peaceful and secure. Obviously Europe is not the entire world. The European policy is merely part of the world policy. But it is a very important part, since in no other region in the world is there such a large concentration of armed forces and military equipment facing each other. Hence the significance and the extreme relevance of the Soviet proposals not only insofar as Europe is concerned, but also insofar as all the other parts of the world are concerned.

We would like to remind our listeners today of the following statements Brezhnev made in Berlin: In Europe, as in the other parts of the world, we would like to have a stable peace. This is the basic foundation of our foreign policy, its backbone. We have been consistently and constantly maintaining this policy.

All of the Soviet Union's foreign policy positions, including its position on the Middle East problem, confirm this statement. For some time now the Soviet Union has been striving to abolish the dangerous center of war in that area. It is important to note in this context that the Soviet approach to the solution of the Middle East problem is based on just principles, on UN resolutions. We are in favor of a just and comprehensive settlement, in favor of a lasting peace between the Arab countries and Israel. But at the same time it should be noted that, as Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech during the 25th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, the Soviet Union is in favor of creating the conditions for advancing its relations with all the Middle East countries and has no prejudices against any of them.

When one talks about the Soviet Union's stand toward the Middle East problem, it is surely worthwhile to mention the fact that the Soviet Union has neither voiced nor encouraged any talk about the possibility of annihilating the state of Israel or of its being swallowed up by any other country. It is the right of the Jewish people to set up a country for themselves, just as the Palestinian people have a right to a sovereign country. This right was approved as early as November, 1947, in the UN resolutions. The Soviet Union voted in favor of this resolution and has never demanded that it be changed. However, it consistently and in principle objects to the aggressive policy of the Israeli ruling circles, thinking--and rightfully so--that this policy goes against the interests of the Arab peoples and the Jewish people alike.

Indeed, do the Arabs or the Jews need war? Can they not solve in peaceful ways the problems that remain open between them? We believe that if the Israeli ruling circles had formed their policy in accordance with the interests and goals of international imperialism and Zionism, Israel would have received recognition from the Arab countries long ago and would have established real peaceful relations with them. True, it is not clear how much of the responsibility belongs to those striving for narrow and selfish goals, turning the Middle East arrangement into a political issue, using partial, separate agreements to put off [passage indistinct].

(?Thus, Israel would come to) talks with the Arabs, if not with an advantage, at least as an equal. That is why there is a need for "defensive arms," and lots of them. This dubious argument is made by the Israeli leaders to justify Israeli's astronomic military spending. But the Israeli leaders' arguments to explain the need to hoard such vast quantities of arms merely for defensive purposes is unreal since the Israeli arms treasury has long surpassed the country's defense needs. The arms Israel is procuring are far from defensive. Moreover, the policy of superiority--as events prove--as an effective means against the Arabs has long exhausted itself.

It is in this regard that the Washington POST writes that Israelis should ask themselves about the truth in the official Israeli fables, which claim that the only way to get the Arabs to accept conditions which would be acceptable to Israel is to station a force against them. The Israelis should ask themselves, the newspaper adds, whether it is in their interest to increase military preparedness through lots of arms, thus assuming debts too large to bear.

The U.S. paper justifiably points to the arms race as one of the reasons for Israel's serious economic predicament. The military spending and the adventurous policy pursued by the ruling circles have, indeed, brought about unprecedented economic difficulties, and the government intends to overcome them at the expense of the laborers. It is no mere coincidence that Israel holds a unique world record in the per capita tax rate. Even according to official data, the workers must forfeit about half their wages for taxes. Spiraling costs place a heavy burden on the workers. In the 30 years of the country's existence retail prices have gone up 3,000 percent. Inflation has reached unrivaled peaks. The vast majority of Israelis find it very difficult to manage on their budget. Data obtained by the Knesset Finance Committee says that the income of more than half of the employed workers is even lower than the official minimum.

About 500,000 Israeli citizens are living on the poverty borderline. One child in four suffers from undernourishment and 25,000 children do not attend school because of the parents' difficult situation. This is the sour fruit of the Israeli leaders' militaristic policy.

Is it not natural that to date, despite all the appeals by the official information organs to catch up with the arms race, an increasing number of Israelis are beginning to sober up from the militaristic confusion, finally understanding that the ruling circles' current policy and the workers' interests have nothing in common. That is why the laborers' struggle for their just rights is growing fiercer. It seems as if it will not be long before the masses of Israelis force their leaders to forsake the disastrous policy, which is threatening to set the area on fire once again and leave the masses of Israelis to lead lives of distress and apprehension.

WESTERN PLAN FOR NAMIBIA SEEN AS UNFAIR TO SWAPO

LD111654 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

["Intensified Support to Racists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--TASS commentator Veniamin Midtsev reports:

According to news agencies, the so-called "contact group", which includes representatives of the United States, Britain, France, FRG and Canada, has handed over to the "frontline" states, Nigeria and the Republic of South Africa a new plan on Namibia. The Western proposals, according to the press, largely differ from the plan endorsed by the U.N. Security Council on September 30, 1978 which envisaged free elections in Namibia under U.N. supervision and control and which was turned down by the Republic of South Africa. The racist rulers of the Republic of South Africa are known to have demanded, as a preliminary condition, withdrawal of SWAPO's military formations from Namibia's territory and establishment of control over SWAPO's strong points abroad.

The new Western plan meets half-way these insolent designs of the racist occupationists of Namibia. The proposals envisage, specifically, withdrawal from the territory of Namibia of all SWAPO armed units, their concentration and blocking on a number of bases on the territory of Angola and Zambia in areas remote from the Namibian frontier. A 50-kilometre-wide demilitarised zone is planned to be formed north of that frontier. Present in that zone will only be police forcers (?in) Angola and Zambia, and it will be patrolled by a U.N. force. South of the Angolan-Namibian and Zambian-Namibian frontier, on the territory of Namibia, it is planned to establish a fake demilitarized zone, also 50 kilometre wide, with military bases and units of the Republic of South Africa to stay in some of the areas for at least three months after the ceasefire.

Thus, SWAPO, which is recognized as the only genuine representative of the Namibian people in decisions of the United Nations, is to be driven away from its own country in accordance with the plan of five Western countries, and the presence of South African troops (in the "demilitarised" zone!) which continue contrary to the U.N. decision, to occupy Namibia is to be legalized already in the period of preparations for elections.

Moreover, in accordance with the proposal of Western supporters of South African racists, after the elections in Namibia the SWAPO military units are to be disbanded and its strong points on the territory of Angola and Zambia are to be eliminated.

There is no doubt that the plan is designed at political isolation of SWAPO and stifling that national-democratic organization which leads many year long struggle of the Namibian people against the racist rule of the Republic of South Africa, for freedom and independence of their country. It is not accidental that Western countries' proposals were drawn up behind the SWAPO's back.

The new plan drawn up by Western countries distorts in the substance the idea of establishing a really demilitarised zone along Namibia's frontiers with Angola and Zambia, which is known to have been advanced by Angola's President Agostinho Neto shortly before his death, who resolutely denounced imperialist support for the racists and who made a profound contribution to the internationalist support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

Implementation of the proposals advanced by five Western countries will require the consent of Angola and Zambia and also approval by the U.N. Security Council, where imperialist manoeuvres around the Namibian issue have repeatedly been rebuffed.

LORD CARRINGTON'S ZIMBABWE 'ULTIMATUM' SCORED

LD152320 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Aleksandr Fedorov commentary]

[Text] The London conference on Rhodesia has been postponed. Interviewed by the MORNING STAR, Joshua Nkomo, a leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, said his delegation cannot agree with many of the privileges London has envisaged for white settlers. Lord Carrington insists that the constitution proposed by Britain should be accepted without any reservations. The constitution lists the privileges which Joshua Nkomo referred to. Commentary is by Aleksandr Fedorov:

Rhodesian speeches of the sponsors of the conference have reminded many of the tactics which Cecil Rhodes and his conquerors used. Lord Carrington's arguments are that Britons are not going to wait more than 24 hours to see their ultimatum accepted and both Smith and Muzorewa should be supported. Lord Carrington seems to have forgotten that the conference was called to give all the parties concerned a chance to express their views on the problems, not to sing a song of praise in chorus to London's diplomats.

The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has agreed to 90 percent of the British draft constitution. As the front upholds the interests of Africans and white settlers alike it cannot agree with the points that would mean fuelling the flames of differences in the country. For that reason London diplomats are expected to help smooth away the differences and London's ulterior interests should be forced into the background. Those observers seem to be correct who feel that Britain would like to accuse the Patriotic Front of intractability, legalize the Smith-Muzorewa regime and lift the econonic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Characteristically, the Tories attempted to do this at their conference in Blackpool. In the past, prospects of this kind would have made Salisbury happy but now, according to the FINANCIAL TIMES, they have no effect whatsoever. You will remember the sanctions were applied under article seven of the UN Charter. Rhodesia was seen as a threat to world peace. If the world community is to lift the sanctions, the UN Security Council then has to adopt a resolution saying that the threat no longer exists. But even the zealous supporters of Smith and Muzorewa would make bold to say Rhodesia no longer poses a threat to world peace. Rhodesia still practices the man-hating ideology of racism and Salisbury still carries out provocations against neighboring African states.

Salisbury is growing firm in the opinion that it is senseless to pin hopes on British charity. British companies dominate both industry and farming and as a result nothing has come of the plans of white settlers to emphasize small business. The U.S. economist (Harry Wasserman) believes the interests and concerns of British companies in Rhodesia conflict with the interests and concerns of the white population. The economic problems which Rhodesia faces are complicated, of course. Still, they are seen as minor problems in Rhodesia.

The struggle being waged by Rhodesia's Africans for their liberation seems to have reached the level where nobody can stop it with the help of ultimatums or more contingents of mercenaries coming to Smith and Muzorewa from the West.

BREZHNEV GREETS ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD151341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Greetings message from L. Brezhnev to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and President of the People's Republic of Angola, on third anniversary of signing of USSR-Angolan friendship and cooperation agreement]

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]--Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

In connection with the third anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola I send you, the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and Central Committee and the friendly Angolan people sincere congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and myself.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Angolan treaty was the natural result of the development and consolidation of bilateral ties and opened up broad opportunities for close and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola. The treaty accords with the vital interests of our countries' peoples and serves as a firm basis for collaboration between the Soviet Union and Angola in the consolidation of peace and international security and the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

I express the conviction that the Soviet-Angolan relations reinforced by the treaty will continue to develop and improve in the spirit of fraternity, friendship and solidarity which Comrade Agostinho Neto, that outstanding African statesman and politicians and first president of People's Angola, invariably advocated.

With respect

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY SLOGANS

LD151159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Text of "CPSU Central Committee Slogans for the 62d Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] 1. Long live the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

2. Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution--the main event of the 20th century and the start of mankind's worldwide-historic turn away from capitalism toward socialism!

3. Long live Marxism-Leninism--the mighty ideological weapon of all countries' working people in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism and communism!

4. Long live the Leninist CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of the victorious October Revolution and the leading and directing force of Soviet society!

Long live the great unbreakable unity of the party and the people!

5. May the name and cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--the leader [vozhd] of the October Revolution and the creator and leader [rukovoditel] of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state--live on through the ages!

6. Glory to the great Soviet people--the builder of communism and a consistent fighter for peace throughout the world!

7. Long live the heroic working class of the land of the soviets--the leading force in the building of communism!

8. Long live the glorious kolkhoz peasantry--active builder of communism!

9. Long live the Soviet people's intelligentsia--active builder of communism!

10. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia!

May the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society strengthen!

11. Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all the nations and nationalities of our socialist motherland!

12. Long live the Soviet Constitution--the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state of the whole people!

Long live socialist democracy!

13. Long live the soviets of people's deputies!

May the participation of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia in the administration of the affairs of the state and society broaden!

14. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and strive to totally realize the potential of developed socialism!

15. Working people of the Soviet Union! Develop more widely the movement for a fitting greeting for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth!

Learn to live, work and struggle in Leninist and communist fashion!

16. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and to raise efficiency and work quality!

17. Soviet trade unions! Actively participate in the administration of state and public affairs and in resolving political, economic and sociocultural questions! Improve socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor!

Long live Soviet trade unions--school of communism!

18. Komsomol members, young men and women! Persistently study communism! Master knowledge, culture and professional skill!

Be active, conscientious fighters for communism!

19. Long live the Lenin Komsomol--the Communist Party's reliable assistant and combat reserve and advanced detachment of the young builders of communism!

20. Long live Soviet women--active builders of communism! Glory to the mother who devotes the warmth of her heart to raising children who are worthy citizens of the socialist motherland!

Peace and happiness to children of all the world!

21. Soviet soldiers! Tirelessly improve your combat and political training and be always ready to defend the motherland and the great gains of socialism!

Long live the valiant USSR Armed Forces--the reliable guard of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and important factor of international peace and security!

22. Working people of the Soviet Union! Raise labor productivity, efficiency and quality of every workplace! Struggle for the successful fulfillment of the 1979 plan and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets!

23. Glory to leading collectives and shock workers of the 5-year plan marching the vanguard of communist building!

24. Working people of the Soviet Union! Actively participate in further improving socialist production and accelerating scientific and technical progress!

Utilize more fully the reserves for achieving high national economic end results and increasing production of articles of the highest quality!

25. Working people in industry! Struggle to further develop and strengthen our motherland's industrial might! Commission production capacities more rapidly and use them efficiently! Introduce new equipment, progressive technology and leading experience!

26. Working people in heavy industry and machine building! Raise the technical standard of production and more fully meet the national economy's requirement for fuel, energy, metal, raw materials and highly productive equipment!

Increase your contribution to accelerating scientific and technical progress!

27. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle for the accelerated development of production forces of Siberia and the Far East and increase the pace of construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad!

28. Working people in industry! Increase consumer goods production, extend their range and raise their quality!

Meet Soviet people's growing requirements more fully!

29. Working people in construction! Commission production capacities and projects on time and raise the efficiency of capital investments!

Build to high standards, economically and on a modern technical basis!

30. Working people in transport and communications! Improve services for the national economy and meet more fully Soviet people's requirements!

Strengthen labor cooperation in every possible way and strive for highly efficient use of rolling stock and communication facilities!

31. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle for the comprehensive development of agriculture, accelerate the pace of its comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization, land reclamation, and develop production specialization and concentration!

32. Working people in agriculture! Raise production efficiency! Make careful use of land, equipment, fertilizers and all material and finanical resources! Struggle to make successful preparations for spring field work and to obtain a big harvest in 1980!

Broaden the road for progressive methods of labor organization and new technology!

33. Working people in agriculture! Strive for high productivity and increased numbers of livestock and poultry and strengthen the fodder base of livestock raising!

Increase production and sales to the state of meat, milk, eggs, wool and other produce!

34. Working people of the Soviet Union: Actively struggle to implement the comprehensive program for the transformation of agriculture in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone!

35. Working people in agriculture and procurement, transport, processing and trade enterprises and organizations! Strive to insure that every kilogram of produce from fields and farmsteads is preserved and utilized for the good of the people!

36. Working people in trade, public catering, consumer services and housing and municipal services! Raise the quality of work and the standard of services for Soviet people!

37. Working people of the Soviet Union! Strengthen labor discipline and cherish every minute of work time! Make economical and efficient use of metal, raw materials and fuel and energy resources!

38. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Cherish and augment socialist property! Make rational and thrifty use of our country's natural wealth and conserve the motherland's natural environment!

39. Specialists in the national economy! Inventors and rationalizers! Improve production, struggle to accelerate scientific and technical progress, introduce new equipment and leading experience everywhere!

40. Soviet scientists! Raise the efficiency of research and strengthen science's link with production!

Glory to Soviet science!

41. Figures in literature and art and working people in culture! Bear aloft the banner of the party-minded and popular spirit of Soviet art and create works worthy of our great motherland!

42. Working people in people's education! Raise the efficiency and quality of instruction! Educate the rising generation in the spirit of communism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and a conscious attitude toward studies and labor!

43. Working people of higher and secondary specialized educational establishments! Improve in every way the ideological tempering and theoretical and vocational training of specialists, develop science and augment your contribution to building communism!

44. Working people in public health! Raise the quality and standard of medical services! Make better use of the latest achievements of medical science!

45. Working people in physical culture and sport, exponents of physical culture, sportsmen! Introduce physical culture into the everyday life of Soviet people!

Augment the glory of Soviet sport and prepare more persistently for the 1980 Olympic games!

46. Veterans of the revolution, the war and labor! Young people's mentors! Participate actively in the education of the young generation in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and Soviet people!

47. Young Pioneers and schoolchildren, pupils of vocational and technical schools! Wholeheartedly love the Soviet motherland! Persistently master knowledge and labor skills! Prepare to become active fighters for Lenin's cause and for communism!

48. Fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties--steadfast fighters against imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism!

May the unity and cohesion of all the world's communists strengthen on the immutable basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

49. Long live proletarian internationalism--proven and mighty weapon of the international working class!

50. Proletarians of all countries, unite!

51. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! May the world socialist system--the decisive force in the anti-imperialist struggle and the bastion of peace, democracy and social progress--develop and strengthen!

Long live the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and peoples of the socialist community countries!

52. Fraternal greetings to the heroic people of Socialist Vietnam who are resolutely defending their national sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom and independence!

53. Fraternal greetings to the courageous Lao people!

May the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which is following the path of building the foundations of a socialist society, strengthen and flourish!

54. Fraternal greetings to the Kampuchean people, who are filled with determination to build an independent, free, Democratic Kampuchea!

55. Fraternal greeting to the Afghan people, who have embarked on the path of building a new society!

May the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strengthen and develop!

56. Warm greetings to the Iranian people, who have accomplished an anti-imperialist, national liberation revolution!

57. Fraternal greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries--selfless fighter against monopoly exploitation and oppression, for working people's rights and for peace, democracy and social progress!

58. Fraternal greetings to the peoples who have attained liberation from the colonial yoke and who are waging a courageous struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress!

59. Warm greetings to the peoples of Africa struggling against imperialism, for the continent's complete liberation from colonialism and racism and for the triumph of the ideals of freedom, independence and social progress!

Peoples of the world! Step up support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa against the racist regimes!

60. Warm greetings to the peoples of Latin America waging a courageous struggle against the dominance of the imperialist monopolies, against racism and fascism, and for the free, independent, democratic development of their countries!

61. Warm greetings to the heroic Nicaraguan people, who have secured victory over the forces of internal reaction and imperialism and who are waging a courageous struggle to consolidate the gains of the revolution and to build a democratic state!

62. Fraternal greetings to the working class and all working people and democrats of Chile, who are waging a selfless struggle against fascist reaction!

63. Fraternal greetings to the courageous fighters for the peoples' freedom and for democracy and socialism languishing in jails and fascist torture chambers!

Freedom to the prisoners of imperialism and reaction!

64. May the mighty invincible alliance of the three main revolutionary forces of the present day--world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement--strengthen!

65. Warm greetings to the peoples of the Arab countries struggling for the complete elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, against anti-Arab separate deals and for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East!

Peoples of the world! Step up support for the Arab people's struggle against imperialist diktat!

May the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Arab countries strengthen and develop!

66. Peoples of the European countries, the United States and Canada! Seek persistently the full implementation of the all-European conference's Final Act and the transformation of Europe into a continent of peace, security, cooperation and social progress!

67. Peoples of Europe! Build up efforts in the struggle against the imperialist plans for the deployment of new types of nuclear missile weaponry on the continent!

A resolute "no!" to a new round of the arms race in Europe!

68. Peoples of the Asian countries! Struggle for the consolidation of peace, for cooperation and good-neighborly relations, and to insure security in Asia!

69. Peoples of the world! Step up the struggle to end the arms race, for disarmament, to remove the threat of a new world war and to deepen the relaxation of international tension!

Expose the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, militarism and revanchism--the enemies of peace and the peoples' security!

70. Peoples of the world! Seek to insure that the nonuse of force becomes a law in international relations and that nuclear weapons are banned for all time!

Resolutely oppose the plans to produce new types and systems of mass destruction weapons!

71. Long live the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union!

Let us implement the program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, and for the freedom and independence of the peoples!

72. Long live our great motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

73. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to the victory of communism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW MEETING ON CRIME PREVENTION

LD151509 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At a meeting of the party, state, trade union and Komsomol aktiv in Moscow today, tasks for the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decision on improving work, maintaining law and order and stepping up the struggle against violators of the law were discussed. It was noted that in all regions of the capital comprehensive plans have been worked out to control organization of the struggle against crime and infringements of the law. Public law-and-order maintenance points have been set up in each of the 650 microrayons of the city. A broad range of questions connected with the further strengthening of law and order were examined. Those who spoke stressed the great role of labor collectives. Soviets for the prevention of infringements of the law have now been organized into 300 enterprises in the capital. Special attention was drawn to the struggle against infringements of the law among minors.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

TASS: IDEOLOGICAL EXPERTS BEGIN KREMLIN CONFERENCE

LD160858 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 16, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports: a conference of ideological experts of the USSR was opened in the Kremlin today. Its participants are discussing questions flowing from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee "On a Further Improvement in Ideological, Political-Educational Work," which had been adopted in the spring of this year.

KUZNETSOV ARRIVES IN BAKU, GREETED BY ALIYEV

LD160753 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov's Arrival in Baku"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Baku 3 October.

He was met at the airport by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium, A.G. Kerimov, first secretary of Baku Party Gorkom, V.S. Krasilnikov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR KGB, Col Gen of Aviation A.U. Konstantinov, commander of the Red Banner Baku Air Defense District.

Young Pioneers offered the guest bouquets of flowers.

That same day V.V. Kuznetsov visited V.I. Lenin Square, where he laid a basket of flowers on the pedestal of the monument to the leader of October.

A wreath was laid at the eternal flame which burns over the ashes of the 26 Baku commissars, those legendary knights of the revolution.

On behalf of the Leninist Guard of Bolsheviks who came to the memorial, the guest was cordially welcomed by M.M. Dadashev, member of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the republic Council of Revolutionary Glory.

Comrade Kuznetsov expressed warm thanks for the cordial remarks and wished the old communists good health and new successes in work to educate the working people in the older generations' remarkable traditions.

Comrades V.V. Kuznetsov and G.A. Aliyev then visited the 18th Army museum of combat glory. The veterans of that famous formation, warmly welcoming the guest, expressed tremendous gratitude to their own communist party, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for their constant attention and concern toward the men of the front. They asked him to convey to their brother soldier, Dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, warm greetings and best wishes for good health and new achievements for the sake of the Soviet fatherland's prosperity and world peace.

Comrade Kuznetsov inspected the museum exhibits and signed the book of honored visitors.

Comrades V.V. Kuznetsov and G.A. Aliyev visited the Baku Gorispolkom. Chairman A. Yu. Mamedov, warmly welcoming the guest on behalf of the working people of the Azerbaijani capital and city soviet deputies, spoke of the Baku city soviet's activity to fulfill voters' instructions and resolve the main problems of the city's economy and of prospects for the city's development.

Comrade Kuznetsov inquired particularly about questions of housing construction in Baku and the participation of ministries and departments in it. He stressed that the USSR and Azerbaijan SSR constitutions extended the rights and duties of local soviets. On the basis of these documents and the tasks set in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches the people's elected representatives must participate even more actively in resolving questions of economic building and economic planning, mobilize the working people to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans and socialist pledges of the 10th 5-Year Plan and do everything possible to improve production efficiency and the quality of output.

Comrade Kuznetsov saw the sights of the Azerbaijani capital and the progress in planting greenery and providing public services and amenities in the city, visited a number of stores and talked with customers.

On the streets and squares of Baku he had talks with the city's working people, inquired about their life and labor successes and wished them new achievements for the sake of the great Soviet land. The people of Baku assured him warmly that in response to the fatherly concern for Soviet people displayed by the communist party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, they will work even better and more selflessly and will gladden the beloved motherland with their noteworthy achievements.

Also present on the tour of the city were comrades K.A. Khalilov, A.G. Kerimov and V.S. Krasilnikov.

CPSU'S GORBACHEV VISITS MOLDAVIAN SSR

LD151217 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 2 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[ATEM Report: "M.S. Gorbachev Visits Moldavia"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in the Moldavian SSR 30 September. Comrade Gorbachev was met at Kishinev airport by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; S.K. Grossu, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers; Ye. P. Kalenik and I.P. Kalin, secretaries of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; V.K. Kiktenko, first secretary of the Kishinev Gorkom; and other officials. Girls in national costume presented the welcome guest with bouquets of flowers.

Talks between Comrade Gorbachev and the party aktiv were held at the Moldavian CP Central Committee. The talks were attended by members and candidate members of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau, Central Committee department chiefs and leaders of a number of republic ministries and departments.

Comrade Gorbachev conveyed to those present and to all Moldavia's working people greetings and wishes for new labor successes from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, spoke on the republic's implementation of the economic and social tasks and plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the CPSU's agrarian policy, the effectiveness of agricultural complexes and associations founded on the principle of interfarm cooperation, agroindustrial integration and the synthesis of science with production.

On the same day Comrade Gorbachev familiarized himself with the work of the Moldavian Kolkhoz Council and had talks with the council's leaders. He visited the republic's national economic achievements exhibition, Kishinev's new residential microrayons and a recently commissioned store for the sale of fruit and vegetables to the public.

On 1 October M.S. Gorbachev visited Dondyushanskiy, Drokiyevskiy, Yedinetskiy, Orgeyevskiy and Ryshkanskiy rayons, where he familiarized himself with the organizational principles and work of agroindustrial complexes and interfarm enterprises and associations and their production and economic relations with kolkhozes.

At the Orgeyevskiy Rayon Kolkhoz Council's Put k Kommunizmy fodder production association M.S. Gorbachev familiarized himself with the method of growing corn using new technology which obviates the need for manual labor. The association plans to produce 75 quintals of grain per hectare this year.

At the Selektsiya science and production association Comrade Gorbachev inquired into the work of growing high-yield and disease-resistant sunflower hybrids, mechanical techniques for growing sunflower crops and the organization of the production of superelite sunflower seeds and the supply of those seeds to the republic's commercial farms.

At the Ryshkanskiy Rayon Kolkhoz Council's Agricultural Production Mechanization and Electrification Association the visitor was informed that the association's work has opened up new opportunities for the rapid maneuvering of equipment during the busy period of field operations and that there has been a reduction in spending on carrying out various operations and an increase in farming skill and crop yields.

M.S. Gorbachev inquired about the people's activity during the year, the introduction of progressive new technology, the structure of the association's party organization and the system of providing the people with moral and material incentives. M.S. Gorbachev went on to visit the Kalinin agroindustrial complex in Yedinetskiy Rayon, Yedintsy's Kolkhozzhivprom beef-production enterprise and other installations. At the V.I. Lenin Agronomic Sovkhoz-Technical College's training and production complex in Dondyushanskiy Rayon's Tsaul village he familiarized himself with the training of semiskilled cadres for agriculture and the organization of the training process and how it is combined with the students' work on the farm. On his tour of the republic M.S. Gorbachev was accompanied by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and S.K. Grossu, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers.

## Agricultural Enterprises Toured

ID151219 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 3 Oct 79 p 1 ID

[ATEM Reports: "M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Republic"]

[Text] On 2 October M.S. Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, continued his acquaintance with Moldavian agriculture. He visited Kriulyanskiy, Rybnitskiy, Dubossarskiy, Grigoriopolskiy, Slobodzeyskiy and Novoanenskiy rayons, where he visited a number of interfarm enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and sovkhoz-plants, and met with party and Soviet personnel, workers and kolkhoz members and specialists.

At the Rybnitsa Association for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agricultural Production, Comrade Gorbachev familiarized himself with the organization of the technical servicing of agricultural machinery, the work of the fully mechanized detachments and the flow-line harvesting of sugar beets and visited the imeni XVIII Sezda VLKSM interkolkhoz orchard. Then Comrade Gorbachev visited the Pravda interkolkhoz orchard, Dubossarskiy Rayon, where he displayed interest in the drip irrigation system operating there. This progressive method makes it possible to irrigate steep slopes without causing soil erosion, while economizing considerably on water and electricity. This system has now been introduced on an area of 532 hectares.

In the Grigoriopol state-cooperative agroindustrial vegetable complex the CPSU Central Committee secretary viewed the equipment which insures full, comprehensive mechanization of the growing, selection and processing of vegetables. He visited the interkolkhoz vegetable crop rotation center [sevoborot], where the harvest is brought in by combines. The farm plans to collect 500 quintals of tomatoes from each of its 730 hectares and to sell almost 37,000 tons to the state. In Slobodzeyskiy Rayon, visiting the plantations of the Sverdlov Kolkhoz, M.S. Gorbachev talked with V.G. Puchilov, the republic's first tomato-harvesting combine operator, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and socialist competition right-flanker. In the same rayon Comrade Gorbachev visited the Pamyat Ilichu interkolkhoz orchard and its container, packaging, transport and refrigeration facilities and agricultural township, and met with scientists from the Dnestr Science and Production Association, which is engaged in developing irrigation systems, industrial methods for raising vegetables, and vegetable crop selection and seed growing, and which supplies the republic's farms with seeds.

In the science and production association's specialized Varnitsa Sovkhoz of the Moldplodovoshchprom, Comrade Gorbachev familiarized himself with machinery and technology for raising and harvesting onions without using manual labor. M.S. Gorbachev was accompanied on his tour of the republic by I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and S.K. Grossu, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

## SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES MEETING AT TBILISI LOCOMOTIVE PLANT

LD151611 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Oct 79 pp 1,2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Leninism--The Revolutionary Banner of Our Era"]

[Excerpts] The new academic year has started in the system of working people's political enlightenment and economic education. The first classes in all components of party, Komsomol and economic training were on the theme "Leninism--The Revolutionary Banner of Our Era."

The first class at the Tbilisi V.I. Lenin electric locomotive plant school on the principles of Marxism-Leninism was conducted by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The possibility of repeatedly checking one's actions against all-conquering revolutionary world-transforming Leninist teachings was the underlying theme of our class, E.A. Shevardnadze said in his summing-up. It brought up a number of topical questions relating to production, work quality and life and everyday activity of working people. The students' lively interest was a manifestation of their profound commitment to improving matters at the plant and in the city, republic and country. Indeed, the very theme of the class presupposes discussion of a very wide range of problems. And the task is to insure that every class in the "world-transforming teaching" course introduced in the current academic year is organized on the basis of a close link with life. Otherwise studies become sterile and dogmatic. When talking about Marxism-Leninism as a world-transforming teaching we must have a clear idea of what concerns the collective, the country and the people and what problems our dear Communist Party is solving right now.

One of today's most acute and complex problems is that of war and peace. Every Soviet person is well aware that the cause of peace is in safe hands. To the Leninist CPSU, its Central Committee and Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally there is no task more honorable, more vital than the preservation and strengthening of world peace. A striking confirmation of this is the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President J. Carter.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze then dwelt in detail on the rapid process of democratization of society currently taking place in the world and the important positive shifts in the international communist, workers and national liberation movement. In particular, he shared his impressions of the Portuguese Communist Party congress, which he attended as head of the CPSU delegation. He talked about the ever-growing influence of communists in many countries of the world and drew the students' attention to the fact that the revolutionary transforming force of Leninist ideas is becoming ever more apparent in the multiplicity of modern-day events.

The future of mankind largely depends on how things turn out in our country. Therefore our glorious working class, kolkhoz peasantry and working intelligentsia are making every effort to further develop the country's economy, science and culture. The decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan are being successfully implemented.

The present academic year in the party training system coincides with the final stage of the 5-year plan and the period of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress and 26th Georgian CP Congress. A whole complex of problems has to be solved, a very important one being the task of increasing the republic working people's contribution to the unionwide material production fund. It can be confidently stated right now that we have created all the prerequisites for this.

Our task, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said in conclusion, is not only to consolidate what has been achieved but also to constantly raise the tempo and have a clear picture of growth prospects. The collective of electric locomotive builders is one of the republic's leading collectives. It must set an example of how to solve socioeconomic questions in a concrete, businesslike and positive manner and to tie them in with the very important tasks currently facing the republic's working people in the light of the party's majestic designs.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF USSR'S DEVELOPED SOCIALISM EXAMINED

LD121031 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Academician A. Rumyantsev under "Economy and Management" rubric: "The Economic Mechanism of Developed Socialism"--first paragraph is SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA introduction]

[Text] The editorial office is starting publication of items to assist those studying the "improving the economic mechanism" course. Today Academician A. Rumyantsev talks about socialist society's economic mechanism.

The economic mechanism is theoretically a system corresponding to the socioeconomic essence of society, a system of economic links (organs and levers) which, linked consecutively, insure the advance of the entire national economy. The mechanism of the socialist economy is determined by: The rule of public ownership of the means of production in the country; the distribution of output for individual consumption in accordance with the quantity and quality of labor given by each able-bodied member of the society to the "common stock."

These two elements are basic to an economic description of socialism. And as such they are unvaried throughout the existence of the first phase of communism. It is only their specific quantitative nature and maturity which change.

Coordinated, planned economic management in the interests of satisfying the growing production and individual requirements of all members of socialist society accords with the functioning of public ownership of the means of production. The management of the national economy is ordered accordingly. It is not formed from above, in isolation from the masses, or imposed on the masses, but is created at the masses' will on the basis of democratic centralism under the leadership of the people's vanguard--the CPSU--and the government created by the people.

The structure of interrelations between different echelons of economic management--from the national economic complex as a whole to the echelons covering individual spheres, sectors, regions, enterprises and institutions--is determined on the basis of democratic centralism. The hierarchical subordination of lower- to higher-ranking organs is established by voluntary agreement and exists under conditions of equality and democracy from top to bottom, without any special privileges for anyone in the management hierarchy. This is combined with strict labor discipline for all and the comradely responsibility of one and all for the common cause, together with broad scope for creative initiative.

The hierarchy of the management organs is part of the economic mechanism system expressed as interconnected, mutually controlling, linking parts of the national economic whole without which socialist economic management itself is impossible. These are statewide planning organs and departmental, regional, local and plant management organs. They also include organs of information (direct communications and feedback), accounting and control, public accounting, and distribution and redistribution of output, and organs which deliver output to both production and individual consumers.

But the economic mechanism consists not only of management organs and those connected with it but also of methods and means encouraging prompt, high-quality fulfillment of plan targets. The plan itself, prices, wages, moral and material incentives, autonomous financing, credits, interest, and socialist competition for high output quality, high labor productivity and the rational utilization of all assets and proven reserves act as such methods and means. The money-and-goods form of assessing this activity is used as a universal means of influencing the economic activity of organizations and individual workers.

In its development the socialist national economy has passed through a number of stages. In accordance with the features of these stages the economic management mechanism has undergone changes--either by means of the replacement of some links (organs and levers) with others or by means of the improvement and polishing of existing links.

Our country's entry into the stage of developed socialism has also demanded that the economic mechanism be brought into line with the features of this stage, in order to insure the achievement of the maximum economic efficiency necessary for the country's further successful advance along the path toward the supreme, communist phase.

The economic features of developed socialism and its differences from the previous stage consist above all in the country's attainment of the full and irreversible rule of public ownership. Throughout the national economy there has been an objective rapprochement between nationwide and cooperative (kolkhoz) ownership expressed in high concentration of production in both spheres of ownership, increasing organic incorporation of their fixed capital, a sharp increase in the proportion of sovkhoz production in agriculture and the interweaving of forms of ownership in agroindustrial complexes.

Developed socialism is characterized by the dynamic national economic complex which has taken shape on the scale of the entire Soviet Union. It covers all spheres and sectors of the national economy as a single whole and relies on the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress. This stage is characterized by the unprecedentedly high degree of production concentration and centralization, with even distribution throughout the country's regions. All Soviet republics are now highly industrialized and have overcome their former economic backwardness.

A new social community has formed uniting all nations of the USSR into the single Soviet people. The dictatorship of the proletariat has grown into the state of all the people. As the CPSU Central Committee July 1979 resolution notes, "During the 8th, 9th and 10th 5-year plans the dynamic growth of the economy has been insured and a powerful production and scientific-technical potential has been created by the Soviet prople's selfless labor under the leadership of the CPSU." All this attests to the development of the masses' creative activeness and to the masses' increased awareness of their economic responsibility for the increasingly successful management of the national economy.

The actual development of one stage into another always takes a number of years, thus, as it were, blurring the borders between them. The border between these stages of socialism, therefore begins vaguely, somewhere in the late fifties and early sixties, and ends approximately in the mid-seventies. Within the framework of this "blurred borderline" period the actual improvement of the economic mechanism began. But in this period not all the measures proposed and implemented were successful or scientifically substantiated. [paragraph continues]

After the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum, scientific quest and experimental checks began on the proposals for the further improvement of the economic management mechanism. This quest was reflected in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee September (1965) Plenum.

The activation of measures to improve planning and economic incentives insured the further upsurge of the national economy and the solution of a number of social issues. The national income has more than doubled compared with 1965 and the volume of industrial production has increased 2.5 times, while fixed production capital has increased 2.8 times. The wages of workers and employees have increased 66 percent, while public consumption funds have increased 2.5 times and the housing conditions of over 140 million people have been improved. But at the same time this intensive development process has given rise to the need for new steps for further improving the economic mechanism.

In the present decade the enormous scales of production, the alteration in its structure and the acceleration of technical, economic and social transformations have aggravated the problem of fixing priorities in national economic development and determining the main general economic tasks. Large-scale problems require constant, profound knowledge of the perspective within whose confines alone it is possible to implement economic or scientific-technical maneuvers. The need to elaborate comprehensive targeted programs, particularly in the spheres of energy, machine building and agriculture, has now become paramount. The general problem of developing forecasting and long-term planning linked with current 5-year plans, on the basis of complete balance, the elaboration of an intercoordinated system of plans, and the transformation of the 5-year plan into the main form of planning, has arisen at the stage of developed socialism. The main avenues for improving economic management under the conditions of mature socialism have been defined by the 25th party congress, CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches.

In accordance with these demands, the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving the economic mechanism and the tasks of the party and state, and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on the Improvement of Production Efficiency and Work Quality" were adopted in July 1979. These documents are aimed at making fuller use of the potential of the stage of developed socialism and, with the aid of an economic mechanism more in accordance with it, at achieving a substantial increase in social production efficiency, faster scientific and technical progress, higher labor productivity and improved output quality. And in the final analysis they aim at insuring the steady advance of the country's economy and the people's well-being.

What is the essence of the transformations? First, precise definition of the system of comprehensively substantiated and interconnected long-term and current plans. It includes the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress for 20 years (broken down into 5-year plans), the 5-year plan for economic and social development (broken down into years) and the annual plan. This system insures plan continuity and stability. A central place in it is occupied by the 5-year plan, which for all levels of management--from sector to enterprise--is a working plan making it possible to form stable, long-term economic ties, to seek out additional reserves in every sector and to include them in the counterplans for the year. This is a reliable path toward further democratization of and the working masses' broad participation in planning.

To intensify the plan's impact on production efficiency, its system of indicators and the criteria for assessing enterprises' work in fulfilling the plan are being improved. Gross indicators are receding and the role of qualitative indicators is growing. In particular, a gradual transition has been planned toward the extensive introduction of the net output (normative) indicator, on whose basis production volume and labor productivity growth will be planned and the wage fund formed.

Second, the transformations particularly affect one of the economy's leading sectors--capital construction. The measures envisaged in the resolutions are aimed at sharply reducing uncompleted construction, increasing capital investment efficiency and improving work quality. This system of measures provides for the improvement of planning, financing and economic incentives in the sector. New "elements" of the economic mechanism like the introduction of a fixed 5-year plan for capital construction broken down on a yearly basis, the assessment of the construction organizations' activity in commissioning projects, the introduction of a marketable construction output indicator, the planning of capital construction and existing production as a single whole, the reckoning of construction workers' labor productivity plans in terms of net output and of the wage fund in terms of the normative per ruble of output, the increasing of the role of credit, the creation of conditions for giving preference to the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises rather than the construction of new ones, and other "elements" will make it possible to resolve this task.

In the sum total of these measures the economic mechanism will promote the strict orientation of all those involved in capital construction toward indicators of efficiency and quality.

Third and finally, the envisaged transformations will insure the high effectiveness of one of the key levers to efficiency--autonomous financing on the basis of fixed 5-year plan indicators and economic normatives. The creation of large-scale production associations expands the potential for economic maneuvering and the development of autonomous financing in the primary link of production management and creates preconditions for the formation of financially autonomous relations in the sectors. The measures elaborated should promote the best utilization of this potential.

The implementation of the new measures elaborated by the party and government does not just raise our economic management to a higher level. In addition, it insures the accumulation of experience which will form the basis of subsequent steps in improving the mechanism of socialist economic management and overcoming the shortcomings and difficulties which exist and may still arise along the way.

The attainment of the outlined goals in improving the economic mechanism is a major economic and political task in whose successful solution the entire people and every Soviet person have an interest. "The CPSU Central Committee," the CPSU Central Committee revolution stresses, "expresses firm confidence that the party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations and working people's collectives will do everything necessary to implement the outlined measures, insure a powerful new advance in the national economy and make a substantial contribution to consolidating the socialist motherland's might and building the material and technical base of communism."

## PLANNING OFFICIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF 'NET OUTPUT'

LD150955 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 October publishes on page 2 an 1,800-word S. Rodin interview with L.A. Busyatskaya, chief of the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building Planning and Economic Administration, under the rubric "Improving Economic Machinery" and entitled "The Test." Busyatskaya explains the importance of introducing the "net output" indicator to take into account labor intensiveness in manufacturing, stating that the indicator's main value lies in the "objective evaluation of each labor collective's contribution to economic development." She outlines the results of 2 years' experience using this indicator in the ministry and notes the need for "all the country's enterprises and associations to plan their activity on this basis," to obtain maximum benefit.

## BRIEFS

PROBLEMS IN OFFLOADING SHIPS--Offloading the diesel-electric ship Yaroslavl, which arrived in Magadan on 30 September, was delayed 16 hours. The ship was en route to Petropavlovsk with imported meat when it was diverted to Magadan at the request of oblast leaders. Delays in offloading ships have become chronic. At the same time more than 20,000 tons of national economy cargo have piled up at the port. There are presently five ships undergoing cargo handling operations. Three are in the roadstead and eight are on their way to Magadan. Unloading of the Tunguska, which brought vegetables from Nakhodka, is being completed. More vegetables will be delivered on 7 and 8 October by the Berezinales, which is carrying about 70 tons, and the Vanino, which will deliver 2,000 tons. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 4 Oct 79 OW]

CONFERENCE ON POWER GRID--Kazakhstan produces tens of billions of kilowatt-hours of power annually. In electric energy production the republic has reached third place in the country. An all-union conference opened in Alma-Ata on 8 October to discuss the stability and reliability of power grid operations in the USSR. The conference was opened by Baturov, Kazakh minister of power and electrification. Ministerial and departmental workers, scientists and specialists listened to a number of reports. Taking part in the conference were specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU]

KHARKOV POWER SUPPLY CONFERENCE--Measures for insuring regular power supplies to the national economy in the autumn-winter season 1979-80 and the economical consumption of fuel, electric and heat energies were discussed today in Kharkov at a zonal conference of the Ukrainian and Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic. Burmistrov, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, opened the conference. Reports were delivered by Makukhin, Ukrainian minister of power and electrification, and Karpov, chief of the Main Administration for Power and Electrification under the Moldavian Council of Ministers. The conference was addressed by Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Secretary Frolyshev, sector chief in the Machinebuilding Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Borisov, USSR first deputy minister of power and electrification and others. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 28 Sep 79 AU]

BUKHARSKAYA OBLAST REGISTERS LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION GAINS

LD120917 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Constant Concern for Livestock Raising"]

[Excerpts] Bukhara, 27 September--Implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums, the agricultural workers of Bukharskaya Oblast have achieved certain successes in the development of livestock raising. Over the year the number of cows rose 5 percent, the number of sheep and goats rose by 10 percent and the pig and rabbit population increased more than tenfold. All kolkhozes and sovkhozes have renovated sheep and pig farmsteads and extended poultry and rabbit farmsteads. But not all the available reserves for further development of the sector have been brought into action. This was mentioned at an obkom plenum which took place today, which discussed the results of the 14th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization to Implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution 'On Measures to Further Accelerate the Development of Livestock Raising in the Uzbek SSR'." The report was given by A.K. Karimov, obkom first secretary.

A speech was made at the plenum by L.I. Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

The resolution adopted noted that by 1985 the production of meat in all categories of farms in the oblast will have increased 53.2 percent, that of milk, 55 percent and eggs, 60 percent. The construction of new, major livestock complexes for meat and milk production and a poultry factory is planned.

L.N. Shapkin, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the plenum's work.

KOMMUNIST ARTICLE ON NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

LD151844 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Soviet scientists have put forward the idea of building nuclear power stations--not individually as at present, but in 10 million-kilowatt complexes. In such a complex nuclear fuel would go through its entire cycle from enrichment to burning and waste disposal. This would make its use safer for human beings and the environment. The idea has been set forth in the Soviet journal KOMMUNIST by two scientists: Dr Dollezhal, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and Dr Koryakin.

The development of the nuclear power industry along such lines would also make possible a considerable economy.

The scientists propose that the first few complexes of this type be built in the north of the Soviet Union, where the population density is low and there is plenty of wasteland.

COSMOS 1129 RETURNS TO EARTH AFTER 19-DAY FLIGHT

LD141304 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 14, TASS--The 19-day flight of the biological satellite "Cosmos-1129" has been completed. Organisms that were kept in the biological laboratory--mammals (rats), insects, plants and cell preparations were brought to earth. Throughout the flight, specialists on the ground were receiving a detailed information from board the biological laboratory.

A TASS correspondent was told at the Moscow Institute of Medico-Biological Problems that a field laboratory--a huge inflated shed, has been quickly formed on the site of the landing. The shed consists of several hermetically-connected tents. After a preliminary inspection the specialists--morphologists, biochemists, phisiologists--carried out the first research. Then the materials were sent to the institute where scientists gathered from different scientific establishments of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, USA and France. After a preliminary estimation of the results obtained, a part of the materials will be supplied to scientific laboratories of the countries participating in the experiment.

NUCLEAR FUSION METHODOLOGIES DISCUSSED, COMPARED

LD110823 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 6 October publishes on page 4 a 1,200-word report by special correspondent G. Lomanov under the heading "How They Kindle a Sun," on current research at the I.V. Kurchatov Nuclear Power Institute. Lomanov describes work taking place on the "Angara-5" nuclear fusion installation, where the first of 48 modules has been started up, and compares the "Angara" method for achieving controlled nuclear fusion with the "Tokamak" method.

MOSCOW MANDARIN DESCRIBES SOVIET MILITARY SERVICE LAW

OW160402 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 13 Oct 79 OW

[Lavrov commentary]

[Text] A compulsory military service law adopted in 1939 was in force throughout the Soviet Union until October 1967, at which time a new military service law was promulgated. The new law was promulgated because tremendous changes had taken place in the military and because of the higher demands placed on training soldiers and civilians throughout the country to defend the motherland and insure the Soviet state's security.

The new military service law stipulates that serving in the armed forces is a citizen's glorious duty and sets forth a series of new rules and principles on how to perform this glorious duty. There are also some important changes; for example: The length of active service was shortened, the call-up age for all citizens was made uniform, the military calls up new draftees twice a year, preliminary military training is provided to young people and so forth.

Since the general education and technical level of Soviet youths has become obviously higher and they are able to understand in a relatively short period military specialties, weapons and fighting equipment, the length of active service under the new military service law was shortened by 1 year. The service period is 2 years in the Army, (?naval air combat) units, Border Guards and (?Internal Security Forces), and 3 years on naval ships, in coastal units and naval frontier guard units. The length of active service remains 1 year for those who have received higher education.

In September, in accordance with the provisions of the compulsory military service law, Soviet newspapers published an order by the Ministry of National Defense on the discharge of military personnel who had completed their period of active service and the routine call-up of new recruits. As a rule, young people answering the military service call are given a grand festive send-off. The following is a recording made by this station's reporter at a recruiting station in the Moskvoretskiy Rayon in Moscow.

General (Bi-la-tuo-fu), a veteran Soviet general, spoke to the young recruits. [begin Russian recording fading into Mandarin read by announcer]

He said: One extremely important activity for our people to engage in to build and guarantee national security is the indestructible defensive might of our armed forces. You should put in a great deal of labor and effort to master combat skills. To master these skills quickly, the knowledge you acquired in middle schools and secondary vocational schools is helpful. We are confident that in your reliable and strong hands these skills will serve the most lofty cause--defending our socialist motherland, our friends and our allies. The Soviet Armed Forces are a real school for young people to mold themselves physically and morally, a school for turning them into courageous people with firm conviction, patriotism and a proletarian internationalist spirit.

Sergeant (Ke-lie-si-ni-Qin-ke), of the 242d Regiment of the (Da-man-si-ji) Infantry Division, had this to say. [begin Russian recording fading into Mandarin read by announcer] As soon as we arrived at the unit we were taken to the combat glory room. In that room we came to understand the true heroic history of the (Da-man-si-ji) Infantry Division and the immortal contributions of the old fighters who fought for 1,418 days and nights against the Hitlerite gangsters in the great war to defend the country waged by the Soviet people. The fighters of the Soviet Armed Forces not only wiped out the fascist gangsters and defended the motherland but also liberated many European and Asian countries and people.

We young fighters have such heroes as our example, and this is a great honor. We will live up to the expectations of our fathers and brothers. The commanders and political commissars have taught us about patriotism and the proletarian internationalist spirit and called on us to be prepared at all times to answer the motherland's call and to defend it against imperialist aggression.

Military service is not only a period for us to temper ourselves ideologically and physically but also a period to acquire military and technical knowledge. In a sense, after we complete our period of service, we will be technical experts, get discharged and go home. In the armed forces there is every possibilitiy for us to learn such occupations as machinsts, operators, motor vehicle drivers, construction workers, communication workers, installation workers, electricians and so forth. Following our discharge all these skills will be very useful. Our knowledge and skills will be needed everywhere, in factories, construction sites, farms and scientific research institutes. In short, after we complete our military service we will have very good prospects in choosing jobs according to our own wishes, and we may pursue advanced studies in any school in the motherland.